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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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...HE WEATHER PARIS: Monday ... Temp. 10-3 50-37). Tuesday, ... LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. ... Tuesday, variable. ROME: Monday, clear, 18-12 (65-54). NEW YORK: Monday, clear, 10-0 (50-32).

...ATIONAL WEATHER CHARTS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs.
Belgium	20 B Fr.	Lebanon	£2.20
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	35 P	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	80 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17.50 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 6
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I £ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D.

...adat Is Invited ...y Israel Chief to ...ddress Knesset

From Wire Dispatches

...NIS, Nov. 13.—In a flurry of Mideast diplomatic activity ... the weekend, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin offered ...n President Anwar Sadat an opportunity to address the ...parliament. Mr. Sadat suggested that a professor living in the ...States represent the Palestinians at a renewed Geneva peace ...nce and the Palestine Liberation Organization told an Arab ...ministers' meeting that it would go to Geneva, but on con... ...that have previously been rejected by Israel. An official Israeli spokesman said Mr. Begin told the regular Sunday meeting of his Cabinet that he will make an announcement in the Knesset (parliament) next Tuesday on the invitation to Mr. Sadat.

"The Prime Minister will announce that, if President Sadat accepts Mr. Begin's invitation to come to Jerusalem, the government will request the speaker of the Knesset to allow the Egyptian President to address the House of Representatives from its rostrum," the spokesman said.

"In addition, President Sadat will be able to confer with all the Knesset factions," he said.

The Prime Minister admitted that the chances of President Sadat coming to Israel should not be exaggerated. He recalled that all six of Israel's Prime Ministers, including himself, had expressed willingness to visit Cairo, but no such visit had been made.

But, Mr. Begin said, the exchanges with Cairo were being conducted with courtesy "and that itself is a positive development."

Mr. Sadat made the proposal that the Palestinians be represented at Geneva by a U.S. university professor of Palestinian origin in a move to surmount the main obstacle to reconvening the Geneva talks.

Mr. Sadat said the proposal, which was sent to President Carter, had been endorsed by Yassir Arafat, chairman of the PLO.

The White House refused to make any substantive comment on Mr. Sadat's remarks to visiting U.S. congressmen in Cairo yesterday.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "only a genuine representative of the Arabs living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would be acceptable at Geneva. Outside individuals would not be satisfactory," the spokesman said.

Because of domestic pressures,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...les Kill 10, ...p Shipping ...N. Europe

...French Coasts ...ily Damaged

...DON, Nov. 13 (UPI).— ...hit northern Europe during ...ekend, leaving at least ...ons dead.

...storms, with winds up to ...s an hour, caused heavy ...e damage throughout ...n England and flooded ...ds of homes.

...ing between Britain and ... was disrupted yesterday ...mperatures fell below ... in northeastern England

...storms began abating to... the toll was heavy. Yes... the 29-member British ... the cargo vessel Hero ...ed ship in the North Sea. ...an was swept away as a ...erman helicopter rescued ...hers between Harwich, ... and Esbjerg, Denmark. ...n was killed when the ...w him off the sidewalk ...actory basement in Not... Two drivers were killed ...ash in Harwich caused ...g gusts.

...ear-old disabled woman ...d after losing control ...ree-wheeled vehicle in ...s and hitting a truck ...mptonshire.

...ilors drowned yesterday ...ough waters of the Channel. A 31-year-old ...an was blown off a ...dder as a ferry worked ...the 14-man crew of his ... yacht. Another French-

...ed on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP.



Keystone.



AP.



UPI.

Figures in the News



Clockwise from left: President Carter attends Navy-Georgia Tech football game at Annapolis, Md., Saturday (Story Page 15); convicted terrorist Ingrid Schubert, in file photo, who committed suicide in West German jail cell (story below); retired Lt. Gen. James Doolittle, who led Tokyo bombing raid during World War II, waves to crowd in San Jose, Calif., during Veterans Day parade; CBS news commentator Eric Sevareid receives antique typewriter at retirement party in Washington; and Michel, 2-year-old son of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, stays close to his father at Remembrance Day ceremonies in Ottawa.

Somalia Expels Soviet Experts, Cuts Cuba Ties

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Charging Moscow with "brazenly interfering" in the Ogaden war Somalia today expelled thousands of Soviet experts, withdrew all naval, air and ground military facilities and renounced a treaty of friendship.

In addition, Somalia broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba for the same reason and ordered all Cubans out of the country within 48 hours.

The announcement on the Mogadishu radio followed months of deteriorating relations and appeals by Somalia to the United States and Western Europe to take over the role of its chief weapons supplier.

The estimated 6,000 Soviet military and civilian advisers must leave Somalia within a week and all Soviet military facilities in Somalia were withdrawn with immediate effect, the radio said.

The main ones were the ports of Kismaio in the far south of Somalia and Berbera in the north where the Russians had built a sophisticated communications and missile-handing facility for its Indian Ocean submarines.

Charging that the Soviet Union was collaborating with Ethiopia for an invasion of Somalia, Mogadishu said that the embassy staffs of the two countries in the respective capitals would immediately be reduced in strength.

The announcement followed an emergency 19-hour meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling Somali Socialist party.

It came after months of deteriorating relations between the two former close allies, sparked by Russia's decision to re-equip the armed forces of neighboring Ethiopia.

When the Ogaden conflict flared between Ethiopian government troops and Somali forces in southeast Ethiopia in June, Moscow accused Mogadishu of starting the war. The Soviet Union three months ago cut off all further supplies of weapons and spare parts to the Somali armed forces, which had been exclusively equipped by Moscow.

Soviet tanks, missiles and MiG fighters have begun arriving in large numbers in Ethiopia, according to diplomatic sources, and Soviet experts have been advising the Ethiopians on military matters.

Military analysts said the infusion of up to $500 million in Soviet arms to the military government in Addis Ababa could turn the tide of battle in the Ogaden Desert, where Somali forces claimed they had seized more than 90 per cent of the region. The Ogaden comprises one-third of Ethiopia's land mass.

As Soviet supplies began flowing to Ethiopia, Moscow cut off further arms shipments to Mogadishu, which was totally reliant on the Soviet Union for weapons.

The treaty of friendship renounced by the Somalis was sign-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

No. 2 Leader Of Ethiopian Junta Ousted

Col. Atnafu Accused Of Opposing Regime

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, Nov. 13.—Ethiopia's ruling Military Council has taken a "revolutionary step" against its vice-chairman because of his counter-revolutionary crimes, the Ethiopian news agency said today.

It said in a broadcast that Lt Col. Atnafu Abate, No. 2 man to the head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, had opposed socialism in Ethiopia.

It added that he had shown no regard for the responsibility entrusted to him and had been endeavoring to stifle the revolution. No details of his fate were disclosed.

Observers here said t appeared to indicate he had lost either his job or his life.

Col. Atnafu was named vice-chairman of the Military Council—commonly known by its Amharic name "Dergue"—after a gun battle in Addis Ababa in February which brought Col. Mengistu to power.

Although the two colonels have generally been regarded as rivals, there has been no outward sign of their rivalry this year.

Col. Atnafu recently returned from an extensive visit to the garrisons still held by government forces in the northern province of Eritrea.

The major change at the top of the Dergue occurred at a time of escalating political violence in Addis Ababa, which has been caused partly by government reverses in the face of the Eritreans in the north and Somali forces in the east.

Yesterday Ethiopia's Marxist rulers announced they will crack down on dissidents by screening and registering the nation's 28 million inhabitants.

The radio said registration will be compulsory and after "counter-revolutionaries" are weeded out during a rigid screening process, people will be issued special identification papers.

Bonn Confirms Woman's Suicide

...aader-Meinhof Terrorist Found Hanged in Prison Cell

...t, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Ingrid ..., 32, a veteran member ... Baader-Meinhof guerrilla ...as found hanged from a ... of her cell in Munich's ...im Prison yesterday, ...confirmed that her death ...ide, the Bavarian Minis... ...stice announced today.

...ostmortem performed on ...chubert has established ...ere are no clues of out... ...terference in her death. ...a typical case of suicide ...ding," a ministry spokes... ...id.

...spokesman said that prison ...found the body of Miss ..., who was serving a 13-... ...al term for attempted ...and for helping a pris... ...escape, at 7:10 p.m. yes... ...during a routine inspec... ...her cell. She was found ...from a window of her ...a rope made of pieces ...sheets.

...Schubert was the fourth ...of the Baader-Meinhof ...o commit suicide this year.

...Other Suicides

...month its leader Andreas ... and members Gudrun ... and Jan-Carl Raspe killed ...ves in the top-security ...heim Jail at Stuttgart.

...died hours after a special ...adio unit of the West Ger... ...border guards stormed a ...ed jet of the West German ... Airline, freeing all 86 ...ns aboard. During the ... at Mogadishu airport, ...of the four Arab hijackers ...killed.

...e terrorists threatened to ... Lufthansa airliners to ... the deaths of the three ...hijackers and of Baader, ... and Ensslin. They accus... ...government of Chancellor ... Schmidt of murdering ...three imprisoned gang leaders ...Stammheim.

...Schubert, a former doctor's ...aint, helped Ulrike Meinhof ...Baader free while he was ...ing a prison term in West ...in 1970. During a shoot... ...prison guard was seriously ...ded.

...Meinhof, a former jour... ...before becoming the gang's ...deal leader, hanged herself ...Stuttgart's Stammheim Jail last year while standing trial with Baader.

Miss Schubert also was among 11 Baader-Meinhof gang members whose freedom the kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer demanded in return for the life of the industrialist.

But the Bonn government did not budge and the body of Mr. Schleyer was found Oct. 19 in the trunk of an automobile in Mulhouse, France.

After serving part of her term in West Berlin, Miss Schubert was shifted to Stuttgart's Stammheim Jail. On Aug. 18, she was transferred to Munich's Stadelheim Prison.

During her stay in Stammheim, Miss Schubert was locked in cell 731, where police Friday seized 400 grams of explosives and three small containers of explosives. The explosives were discovered in a hole in the cell's wall.

Shortly after the suicides of Baader, Raspe and Ensslin, authorities found explosives, razor blades, and an extensive communication network, with batteries, cables and electric plug combinations, in their cells.

Meanwhile, vandals hurled firebombs into a court building in the Hamburg suburb of Altona early today, police said.

Two rooms burned out completely and numerous documents were seriously damaged. No one was hurt. Police said it was not known whether terrorists had thrown the firebombs.

In Weekend of Violence Throughout Italy

Tear Gas Used to Disperse Leftists in Milan

From Wire Dispatches

MILAN, Nov. 13.—The police used tear gas to disperse a demonstration by youthful leftists today in the second straight day of violent protests against the government's closing of three ultra-leftist party offices.

The clash occurred when members of the leftist Youth Circle group tried to demonstrate near the North train station. About 10 youths were arrested in the clash, the police said.

In another demonstration by leftist youths, the police said, a fire bomb was thrown under a passing bus, but the flames were put out by the driver.

The incidents followed attacks against offices of the ruling Christian Democratic party at Aquila and Bologna, a Socialist party office at Rome, a police station near Naples and an automobile belonging to a national police officer at Turin.

Yesterday, the police used tear gas and baton charges to quell violent demonstrations at Rome, Milan, Turin, Lecce in the south and Cagliari in Sardinia.

Premier Giulio Andreotti scheduled a special meeting of the Cabinet Tuesday to discuss the wave of violence, the government announced.

In Rome, more than 100 students were detained during three hours of street battles that left picturesque squares strewn with broken glass, tear-gas grenades and stones hurled by demonstrators at police.

19 to Be Charged

Most of them were later released but the police said at least 19 would be charged with fire-bomb attacks on riot units and offices of the ruling Christian Democratic party.

Two leftists were shot and wounded in clashes with rightists in Lecce.

In Naples early today, leftists stormed police station with fire bombs and firemen were called. A group calling itself "the Armed Communist Squad" later claimed responsibility for the attack.

The police originally banned all demonstrations yesterday but mounted heavy patrols in Rome when students defied the order, saying they would hold a planned march on the city to protest the closing of offices of a militant students' group, Workers's Autonomy.

The police repeatedly fired warning shots in the air to disperse the armed students and closed down two leftist radio stations in the capital that reported the clashes.

After a calm summer, leftist

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

'Spare' Heart Fails; Barnard To Remove It

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—A donor heart put in a South African man by transplant pioneer Christiaan Barnard has stopped beating and will be removed, leaving the man to rely on his own strengthened heart.

Announcing this Friday night, Dr. Barnard said the man's own heart had improved remarkably since the other heart was implanted three months ago in a "piggy-back" operation.

The donor heart stopped beating Thursday. Dr. Barnard said rejection of the alien tissue—the usual cause of transplant failure—did not seem to be the reason this time and tests would be made on the donor heart to discover why it stopped. The patient, J.J.A. Van Rooyen, was no longer experiencing trouble with his own heart, Dr. Barnard said.

Suspect Had False Papers

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—West German guerrilla Cristoph Wackernagel, arrested in a gunbattle here three days ago, lived the Netherlands almost a year under a false Swiss identity, police disclosed today.

They said that Mr. Wackernagel, 26, and his girl friend moved into a quiet flat in a modern high-rise block in the Amsterdam suburb of Osdorl last December. Mr. Wackernagel went under the name of O. Fehr.

Suarez Rejects Intimidation

Spain Premier's Home Machine-Gunned Twice

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez said today that his residence, Moncloa Palace, has been hit by submachine-gun fire twice in recent days.

The Premier made the revelation at a news conference in the provincial town of Murcia, and it was confirmed in Madrid by his aides.

"If the aim of submachine-gunning the Moncloa Palace is to change our political orientation and put an end to the democratic system implanted in Spain, then I can assure you that they who are trying will have no success," Mr. Suarez said.

An official said that the gunfire came from a highway on a hill above the palace and that the bullets struck an outside wall. The first attack occurred Friday and the second yesterday when Mr. Suarez was already in Murcia, officials said.

Bomb Attempt

In September, Mr. Suarez and King Juan Carlos were the apparent targets of a bomb that was found on the resort island of Majorca alongside their automobile route.

Meanwhile, government ministers and opposition leaders tried again today to settle a costly three-day airport strike which threatened the credibility of Spain's new austerity program.

The 11,000 striking ground workers, who paralyzed all regular air traffic as of Friday morning, said they planned to return to work at 8 a.m. tomorrow. But they said they will go back on strike this Friday if no solution to their wage demand is found.

Administration officials and opposition members of parliament called a special meeting to try to relate the wage demands to the joint government-opposition austerity program, called "the Moncloa pact."

The program, signed Oct. 27, limits to 25 per cent the size of wage increases for the remainder of this year.

The Transport Ministry has said that the airport workers' de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dead Sea Scroll Throws More Light on Ancient Jewish Sect

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (NYT).—A major study and translation of the most recently disclosed Dead Sea Scroll contains insights into ancient Judaism and early Christianity that appear certain to create excitement and controversy among theologians and biblical scholars.

The study, contained in a three-volume set plus a supplement, was published in Hebrew last week by Yigael Yadin, known for his archaeological research on the earlier Dead Sea Scrolls. An English translation is expected soon.

Mr. Yadin said that the 27-foot-long Dead Sea Scroll was "the most recently discovered, the longest of the lot and, in many aspects, perhaps the most important." He said that it probably dated from around the second century BC to AD 70, the time of the destruction of Qumran on the Dead Sea, where the Jewish ascetics called the Essenes lived and composed their parchment scrolls.

The scroll, Mr. Yadin said, contained an unparalleled description of the Essene rules for the conduct of Jewish festivals, of limitations on the king and detailed requirements regarding cleanliness and the need to assure the purity of the temple in Jerusalem.

The Essenes lived in the desert because they considered the Pharisees, who were the temple priests, as decadent and loose. So rigid were the celibate Essenes that there are indications in the scroll that they did not allow themselves to urinate on the Sabbath.

Mr. Yadin, who is deputy premier of Israel, last week discussed what he calls "the Temple Scroll" and the 10 years of work he put into it.

Much of the writing in the scroll is arcane to a layman. According to Mr. Yadin, one must have a mystery of biblical studies, talmudic studies, history archaeology, theology, a study of the earlier Dead Sea Scrolls and philology to understand it.

Polygamy Prohibited

The scroll prohibits polygamy and divorce. Mr. Yadin said that it was the earliest written Jewish source on monogamy, "which went lock, stock and barrel into Christianity."

A major controversy, he said, seems certain to focus on a new theory regarding the link between the Essenes and early Christians, such as St. Paul and St. John, a link accepted by scholars of the earlier Dead Sea Scrolls.

"Until the discovery of the Temple Scroll," Mr. Yadin said, "many scholars could have assumed that both the Essenes and the early Christians shared a basic approach of rejecting the temple cult."

But reading the scroll, he said, showed that the Essenes appear as "not only the most extreme in their legalistic approach to all temple laws of purity, but ardently believing that the sacrifices and all that go with them are essential, as prescribed in the Torah."

"How come that such an extreme sect influenced early Christianity, which broke away from this very law of Moses concerning the temple and the laws of purity?" Mr. Yadin asked.

"I believe that the early Christians came in touch with the Essenes in a late phase of the Essene existence—a phase when they rejected the temple as it was, denounced the priests as illegitimate and thought that it was polluted because their rigid rules were not followed," he said. "So they refrained from participating in the cult of Jerusalem.

"Bereft of a temple, they developed a theology and practices which enabled them to live without the temple. For them it was an ad hoc solution until the time when the temple would be rebuilt according to their beliefs. I suggest that what was for the Essenes an ad hoc solution was taken over by the Christians as the final solution on how to be a Jew without the law of Moses."

There is also some controversy regarding how the Temple Scroll was acquired. According to Mr. Yadin, "a gentleman from the state of Virginia," whom he would not identify, contacted him in 1961 with a tiny fragment of the scroll. The Virginian said that the scroll was in the hands of a dealer in East Jerusalem, which was then in Jordanian control and inaccessible to Jews in West Jerusalem.

During the Middle East war in June, 1967, Mr. Yadin was a government military adviser. When East Jerusalem and other Arab areas were captured by Israel, "it suddenly occurred to me that the dealer in question might be now within our reach," he said. The dealer was found and the scroll was bought for $105,000.

But Boost Is Still Possible

U.S. Says Shah Is Not Pushing For Price Increase by OPEC

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi has informed the United States that, in contrast to its previous practice, Iran will not take the lead in seeking an increase in oil prices at next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas, high-ranking administration officials said yesterday.

Before his arrival here for his first meeting with President Carter, on Tuesday, the Shah was described by administration officials as seeking to alter Iran's image in this country as the "hawk among the OPEC countries." This impression was created because of the Shah's previous insistence on pressing for sizable price increases to keep pace with world inflation.

The Shah's decision not to take the lead in seeking a rise does not mean that one will not occur, but it has given encouragement to administration officials who are urging that the OPEC countries impose a freeze on next year's prices to give the world inflation rate a chance to slow down.

But while taking a softer approach on oil questions, the Shah is also expected to press Mr. Carter for a firm commitment on the subject of crucial importance to him—Iran's security interests.

The Shah, who views Iran as the major free-world power in South Asia, with critical security problems because of the Soviet Union's presence on its borders and Soviet aid to other neighbors such as Iraq, has made no secret about his unhappiness with efforts in Congress to limit Iran's ability to purchase the most sophisticated fighter-bombers and other military equipment from the United States.

Iran, according to a congressional study, has ordered more than $5 billion of military hardware in the last fiscal year. In addition, the administration, after a major dispute on Capitol Hill, won approval to sell Iran an early warning airborne radar system at a cost of $1.2 billion that will be counted in the current fiscal year ending next Sept. 30.

The main unresolved question, sure to come up in the Shah's talks with Mr. Carter on Tuesday, is Iran's pending request for 140 F-16 fighters, in addition to the 160 F-16s already sold to Iran last year.

The F-16 issue has become a symbolic test of the Carter administration's overall arms-transfer policy and of its relations with Iran.

Many members of Congress, including Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, have argued that Iran already has more equipment than it can assimilate and that there should be a moratorium on further sales of sophisticated equipment.

Reforms Are Demanded

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (WP).—On the eve of the Shah's U.S. visit, a group of prominent Iranians today issued a letter to the foreign press calling for the disbanding of the Iranian secret police, Savak, and free elections and other reforms that would, if enacted, effectively dismantle the Shah's regime.

The letter was signed by 56 Iranians, including writers, lawyers, professors, judges and former members of the suppressed National Front, which opposed the Shah in the 1950s. It was the boldest move yet in a growing centrist dissident movement that demands greater freedom and political expression for Iranians without actually calling for the outright abolition of the monarchy.

The seven-page letter also calls for the release of all political prisoners, the dissolution of Iran's rubber-stamp parliament, a return to constitutional government and the reinstatement of an independent judicial system.

While not mentioning the Shah by name, the 56 signatories appealed to Iranians to "raise their voices" against dictatorship and dissolve "all organizations which have in the past infringed upon the rights of and mistreated individuals and the public."

The letter, which took four months to draft, also demands "the prosecution and, if necessary, legal punishment of all violators of both constitutional rights and the interests of people and society."

Among the signatories are Fereidoun Adamiyat, a historian; Ahmad Sadr, a judge and former Tehran prosecutor, and Karim Sanjabi, a former law professor and National Front activist who was imprisoned several times in the 1950s after a coup that toppled leftist Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and returned the Shah to power.



Associated Press.

Rescue workers in Hazzieh, Lebanon, remove a body from wreckage caused by Israeli air strike last week. Below, police remove victim of blast in the Old City of Jerusalem.



United Press International.

Sadat Invited to Address Israeli Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Sadat is eager to reconvene the Geneva talks. Mr. Sadat did not mention any names, but Arab sources in Washington suggested three prominent Americans of Palestinian descent as possible candidates. Two of them are members of the Palestine National Council, a 179-member body that includes representatives of all Palestine guerrilla organizations operating in Lebanon and Syria as well as of West Bank Palestinian groups.

The council, which is regarded as the equivalent of a parliament in exile, is dominated by the PLO.

The name most frequently mentioned was that of Ibrahim Abu Lughod, 48, professor of political science at Northwestern University. Mr. Lughod, a native of Jaffa, has lived in the United States since 1949. He is close to Mr. Arafat and is a member of the Palestine National Council. Mr. Lughod's wife, the former Janet Lippman of Chicago, is Jewish.

Another U.S. citizen of Palestinian descent who was mentioned as a possible candidate is Edward Said, 42, a native of Jerusalem who is professor of literature at Columbia and a member of the Palestine National Council.

Also mentioned was Hisham Sharabi, who is on the faculty of Georgetown University and edits the Journal of Palestine Studies. Mr. Sharabi is not a member of the Palestine Council.

Meanwhile, the PLO said here today that it would attend a Middle East peace conference in Geneva if invited by the United Nations to join the Arab delegation as "the representatives of the Palestinian people."

Said Kamal, deputy head of the PLO's Political Department, said the invitation would have to come from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in the name of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Palestinian sources emphasized that it was significant that Mr. Kamal, speaking to reporters at the Arab foreign ministers' conference here, said the invitation should be addressed to representatives of the Palestinian people rather than the PLO.

The foreign ministers reached basic agreement yesterday to hold an Arab summit meeting, possibly within two months to reach a final stance on how to negotiate at Geneva. But Egypt was reported to be holding out for a longer delay apparently in order to have ample time to work out a basic agreement beforehand for a firm reconvening of the Geneva talks.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told his colleagues, "Those who believe that Syria and Egypt are at variance will be proven wrong." He informed the ministers that President Sadat will be meeting Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on Wednesday.

In another apparent attempt to allay Syrian fears, Mr. Sadat has emphasized repeatedly that he would not conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Warning by Israel

BEIRUT, Nov. 13.—Israel has warned Lebanon that it will assume the right of "hot pursuit" in the event of further serious clashes along their common border.

The warning was conveyed to President Elias Sarkis Friday by U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker, Lebanese sources reported. The U.S. Embassy here refused to confirm or deny the report, but it appeared to be another sharp escalation in the growing border crisis.

By "hot pursuit," the Israelis apparently meant they would send troops into Lebanon to clear out Palestinian guerrilla gun and rocket positions in the event of another heavy attack, such as the rocket barrages on the resort town of Nahariya in northern Israel last week. These led to Israeli air and artillery retaliation.

A Beirut report quoted southern Lebanon residents as saying that Israeli artillery shelled several villages for an hour Friday night. In Tel Aviv yesterday, Israel denied the report and said the whole area had been quiet.

2 Die in Blasts

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Two Arabs were killed this morning in two mysterious explosions in Jerusalem.

National police headquarters said this evening the investigation was not completed and it could not be said what was behind the explosions.

But the Israeli defense forces radio station suggested that the Arabs had been planning terrorist attacks for today, the anniversary of the UN speech by Mr. Arafat.

Suarez Home Is Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

mands constitute an overall annual increase of more than 30 per cent. They include a minimum base salary of 30,000 pestas ($340) a month.

Groups supporting the strikers, including the Communist party, argue that the administration promised the salary improvements before the austerity program was signed and that the pact cannot now be made "retroactive."

"If the Moncloa pact should inherit any more such situations, it is clear that its moral authority will rapidly disappear," the Madrid newspaper El Pais said.

So far, the government of Premier Suarez has opposed the wage demands on the grounds of defending the austerity program which is aimed at slowing down Spain's 30-per-cent annual inflation.

The announcement of the negotiations occurred after the Socialist party general-secretary, Felipe Gonzalez, proposed that his party mediate the dispute.

Huge Losses

Press reports put the losses from the three-day strike at 3 billion pesetas ($36 million). The work stoppage has forced the cancellation of 1,500 flights a day and affected 300,000 would-be passengers.

Another labor conflict began yesterday when thousands of employees at social security hospitals in Madrid staged strikes and protests. Only emergency services were maintained. The strikers were protesting a government-imposed limit on hospital staffs and on the cancellation of some Saturday days off.

Meanwhile, the Basque separatist group ETA took responsibility for the bombing of a police jeep yesterday. Three officers were wounded. ETA said it would continue such attacks until all national police abandoned the Basque region.

Near Madrid, gunmen shot and wounded a policeman when he approached their car last night. It was not immediately known if the shooting was political.

To Aid Canal Treaties in U.S. Senate

Torrijos Pledges Rights Reforms

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—Gen. Omar Torrijos promised sweeping improvements in Panamanian human rights yesterday and made a conditional offer to step down if that would help the ratification of the canal treaties by the U.S. Senate.

The Panamanian leader made the promises to six U.S. senators who had arrived in Panama last week uncommitted on the treaties. Four of them indicated yesterday that they would support the pacts. Gen. Torrijos was their host and guide during their four-day visit here.

Gen. Torrijos promised to permit the return of 60 political exiles, the easing of press censorship and an end to martial-law provisions permitting detention without trial.

"If the Senate were to say that for the ratification of the treaty they needed that I go, I would leave," Gen. Torrijos was quoted as saying in an impromptu meeting with the six senators before their departure.

Adds Qualification

He later qualified that by indicating—as he had in lengthy talks with the senators earlier—that he might seek election to the presidency after the canal pacts were ratified.

"If 51 per cent of the people support me, I stay," he said. Gen. Torrijos, who seized power in a coup in 1969, is the "maximum leader" of the revolution.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, said that they would offer unqualified support for the pacts. Sen. Matsunaga said that he would lobby for them.

Sen. Don Riegle, D-Mich., and Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., said that they would support the pacts if Gen. Torrijos carried out his promises on human rights. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., said they would still reserve judgment. Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., already had left Panama when Gen. Torrijos made his declarations on human rights.

Key Delegation

The delegation of Democrats, all of whom support the Carter administration on most issues, is considered a bellwether of the President's chances for approval of the pacts, which would turn control of the canal over to Panama by 2000.

Gen. Torrijos, explaining his vow to end arbitrary imprisonment, said: "The senators... very decently, very properly made this observation"—that holding prisoners without trial is "not right."

Several months ago Gen. Torrijos offered to open the jails to human-rights groups and to free any political prisoners they might find.

His promise yesterday to allow the return of remaining political exiles may have the strongest impact in Washington, where several exiled Panamanian right-ists have been lobbying against ratification of the treaties.

In an earlier concession to critics from abroad, Gen. Torrijos had permitted the return of a smaller group of politicians of the left and the right who had been forced into exile.

Sen. Byrd, while withholding his own commitment to the treaties, said of Gen. Torrijos's pro ises: "It was a positive step. don't see but that it can help improve the atmosphere for ra fication."

President Carter, asked in A napolis, Md., about Gen. Tor jos's offer to resign, told repo ers: "I don't consider Gen. T rijos to be an obstacle."

To Deploy Servicemen

U.K. Braces as Fire Fighters Appear Set to Strike Today

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—On the eve of a nationwide strike by Britain's 35,000 fire fighters, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees said today in a nationwide broadcast that he could not believe that anyone would allow children's and old people's homes to burn.

He did not appeal directly to the firemen to call off their strike. He said the government would grant a pay increase of 10 per cent now and continue negotiations on working conditions and hours.

"We will provide the best possible cover" against fires, Mr. Rees said. He urged the public to increase precautions agai fire.

Earlier, the firemen's un chief, Terry Parry, said in a t vision interview that "there very few firemen who do support the strike."

Police were investigating c plaints by firemen that ano mous callers and letter wri were threatening to burn the men's homes if they refused answer emergency calls.

The firemen are demandin 30-per-cent pay increase, 20 cent more than the governme pay-rise ceiling. A fully quali fireman with four years of tra ing earns 266 ($118) a week.

The government has refuse grant more than a 10-per-c raise.

Mr. Parry urged the gov ment to make an offer that w reopen salary negotiations.

"Someone should start mak offers," he said. "At the mom we have nothing to start bar at."

To Deploy Servicemen

With the strike scheduled begin at 9 a.m. tomorrow, government planned to de 13,000 servicemen, who h taken crash courses in fire fig ing.

The servicemen will not sta the fire stations or use the brigade's trucks and equipm They will drive 700 Civil Defe fire engines, all at least 20 y old and called "green goddes because of their drab green pa

Police cars will have to es the "green goddesses," w lack radios and flashing wa lights, officials said.

Don Bates, the chief of t ain's 4,000 volunteer fire who are not involved in walkout, said today that s tage of fire-fighting equip had ceased after a plea the Fire Brigades Union.

Mr. Bates said that 35 incid of sabotage had been repo to him, including run-down teries and jammed door lock fire engines.

John Lewis, an executive of Fire Brigades Union, said army, navy and air force sonnel mobilized as emerg fire fighters "will not be abl cope and one can only sym thize with them. One of t somewhere is bound to get volved in a terrible accident.

Yugoslavia, Greece Seen Near Accord

By Mary Ann Weaver

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (WP).—Yugoslavia and Greece are quietly discussing the terms of a mutual defense agreement.

The discussions, sources revealed, have the tacit approval of NATO, of which Greece is a member. They were initiated by Yugoslavia with the aim of securing the 154-mile Greek-Yugoslav border in the event of any foreign attack.

According to the sources, proposals now circulating between the two capitals include a mutual reduction of forces along the border, and an ultimate withdrawal of both armies if either side is attacked. In effect, according to the sources, a demilitarized cordon would be created along their common frontier.

Contingency Plans

The two sides are also reportedly discussing coordinated contingency plans, Greek purchases of small arms and light artillery from Yugoslavia, and small-scale joint maneuvers along the common border.

The closely guarded discussions, which have been under way for the last 18 months, have already yielded a discreet exchange of information on military contingency matters. There has also been a flurry of visits between Athens and Belgrade by the leaders of the two military commands, including exchange visits by the commanders-in-chief of the two countries' armed forces and an official visit to Belgrade by Evanghelos Averoff, Greece's minister of defense.

Some preliminary decisions on the proposals are expected to be made later this year when Mr. Averoff's Yugoslav counterpart, Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, pays an official visit to Greece.

Somalia Ousts Soviet Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in 1974. It was one of three such treaties signed between Moscow and African nations, the others being with Mozambique and Angola.

"In view of Cuba's brazen decision to commit its troops on the side of the Ethiopian government and its propaganda against Somalia, Somalia has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba and ordered the expulsion of Cuban Embassy staff within 48 hours along with its experts."

Moscow Is Silent

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union was silent tonight on the announcement that Somalia was renouncing the friendship treaty between the two countries, but diplomatic observers said Moscow had probably expected the move.

Senate Prepares Wider Probe of Korean Scandal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Senate Ethics Committee, whose investigation of the South Korean influence-buying scandal has quietly begun to take shape, plans to question all 100 senators and about 50 former senators soon on their possible connections with South Korean officials and agents, according to Senate aides.

They said that a questionnaire, patterned on one that the House Ethics Committee required congressmen to answer in June, would ask each senator whether he has taken money, gifts or other favors from South Koreans.

The aides indicated that the survey is intended to determine whether there was a pattern of covert South Korean lobbying activity directed toward the Senate and to develop avenues of inquiry.

In the last three months, as investigation of the South Korean influence-buying centered on the House, there has been growing belief that the alleged South Korean effort to influence U.S. policy also had extended to the Senate.

Gales Kill 10 In N. Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

man was swept off his boat south of Guernsey.

French coastguardsmen today reported three persons were killed and six others were missing on the Channel and French Atlantic coasts.

They said that they found the body of a Frenchwoman washed up on a beach at Fécamp near a shipwrecked sailboat. The five other occupants of the sailboat were missing. A man was drowned when a large wave swept him out to sea as he fished on the coast at Cotentin.

The third French victim drowned when a sailboat foundered off Caen. Three other passengers were rescued by the coast guard but one remained missing.

Belgium was also hit by heavy windstorms. The flat, low-lying coastal areas were placed under a state of flood alert but no casualties or major damage were reported.

Strong winds struck the West German Baltic Sea and North Sea coasts late yesterday but no casualties were reported.

Argentina Lifts Civil Rights of Jailed Publisher

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Argentina's military junta has deprived Jacobo Timmerman, publisher of the newspaper La Opinion, of his civil rights and placed his property in state custody.

A decree signed by the three junta members, led by President Jorge Videla, commander of the army, applied the same measures against Mr. Timmerman that were earlier used against former President Isabel Peron and 34 other high-ranking members of the former Peronist government.

Mr. Timmerman, in jail since March without charges, was arrested for investigation of alleged financial links between his newspaper, founded in 1972, and the late David Graiver, a financier who allegedly handled illegal funds for Argentina's leftist guerrilla organizations.

Eight persons—members of Mr. Graiver's family or business associates—are being held for trial by a court-martial on charges that link them to "subversive organizations." But Mr. Timmerman was excluded from military trial and is being held "at the disposition of the executive power."

Police Rout Milan Leftis

(Continued from Page 1)

militants in the universities h demonstrated throughout ever since the killing of a yo leftist by neo-fascists here in September.

The police have arrested s persons in connection with killing and issued arrest warr for 20 others, all members of neofascist Social Movement p (MSI), which is accused of tr to re-form the outlawed Fa party.

Child Abducted

FLORENCE, Nov. 13 (UPI Five masked gunmen broke the villa of glassware manu turer Carlo Olivari while he away Friday, bound and gag his wife and two of their chil and kidnapped his 7-year daughter, Ilaria.

Bhutto Seeks Releas During Murder Tria

LAHORE, Pakistan, Nov. (Reuters).—Former Prime Mi ter Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to appealed to the Pakistan preme Court to be released bail during his current trial murder.

The court, which three d ago rejected an earlier peti for his release, agreed to hear new application and set the h ing for Nov. 27.

Mr. Bhutto, who was ousted a military coup in July, appe to be engaged in a long le fight for his release. If he w the present case and is fr from judicial custody, he may have to seek release from marti law arrest.

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Associated Press.

PERMANENT PARKING—Junk cars are being filled with concrete and placed in a concrete base at a Hamden, Conn., shopping center to form a "ghost parking lot"—an art work commissioned by David Berman as commentary on the U.S. auto.

Carter Expects Soviet Talks on Anti-Satellite Arms Ban

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—President Carter, expressing renewed optimism over Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, has said he foresees that new negotiations with the Soviet Union will begin soon over banning anti-satellite weapons.

The United States, the President said, recently proposed such discussions to the Soviet Union, which has been testing killer satellites. "They are taking this under advisement, and I would guess that negotiations might commence on this subject before too many weeks go by," Mr. Carter said.

The statements were made in an interview Friday in the White House with out-of-town editors and broadcasters. Transcripts of the discussion were released yesterday.

Mr. Carter yesterday quietly signed two proclamations putting stiff new tariffs on imported sugar that could raise its supermarket price by 3 1/2 cents a pound.

A White House spokesman said Mr. Carter made the move "with great reluctance." The administration had fought for a system of subsidies for farmers faced with slumping sugar prices without raising prices across the board for consumers. It lost out to congressional interests.

Lynn Daft, a White House aide, said the tariff program is expected to gradually push sugar prices from 21.63 to 25 cents a pound and will cost consumers from $400 million to $800 million next year.

Critics of the import fees have charged that they will provide windfall profits to sugar processors, who have stockpiled large quantities, and may impair trade relations with developing countries that export large amounts of sugar.

During his interview with visiting reporters, Mr. Carter expressed concern for the first time over recent news leaks on the talks for a second strategic arms treaty. The leaks, he said, were "destructive and [illegible] claims from the Soviet Union."

Mr. Carter declared that the leaks won't be "that much of an obstacle."

"My prediction is we will have a SALT agreement," he said. "There will be a SALT-2. We will immediately continue with a SALT-3."

His statements about negotiations on banning anti-satellite weapons were considered significant because of increasing concern expressed by administration officials recently over the weapons.

Last month, for instance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned that the Soviet Union has perfected its space weapons to the point that they could interdict and destroy some U.S. satellites.

Earlier this month, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell warned that the deployment of killer satellites would increase the chances of a "first strike" in space.

"The United States has launched an effort to catch up to the Soviet Union in anti-satellite weapons.

"Some very important differences" remain in the talks, Mr. Carter said in the interview. "We are looking for reductions on both sides . . . we have found in recent weeks the Soviets to be very amenable to changing their positions enough to accommodate our concerns, and we are making good progress."

On other topics, the President said:

- There U.S. economic growth rate is likely tod rop "a little bit" next year below the 5-per-cent average expect this year.
- Cubans are threatening permanent peace in Africa by moving into Mozambique and "building up their so-called advisers in Ethiopia."
- That he has had no arguments with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, but "I haven't decided" whether to renominate him.

Soviet Offer on A-Pact Said Less Than Full

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has reportedly proposed a moratorium on nonmilitary nuclear explosions that would expire after three years and would have no relationship to a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The limited nature of the offer, made recently at Geneva, appears to leave the prospect of a comprehensive test-ban treaty in doubt.

But a high-ranking Western diplomat said that, despite the three-year limitation on the proposed ban, there was still optimism about the chances of reaching agreement.

On Nov. 3 when Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet President, first outlined his willingness to suspend all nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance hailed it as "a major step forward" but noted that differences remained.

The United States and Britain, which have been negotiating with the Russians, have wanted blasts for civilian purposes included as part of any comprehensive agreement covering weapons tests, since they feel that an ostensibly nonmilitary explosion may still advance military research.

Preliminary Fleshing Out

According to a Western diplomat, the Soviet suggestion of a three-year moratorium represents only "a preliminary fleshing out of the Brezhnev proposal" to which neither Washington nor London has yet responded. Soviet and Western sources said that the Moscow offer envisage a separate protocol covering the civilian tests, independent of the general ban on weapon explosions.

This implies that the protocol could run out while a complete ban on military blasts remains in effect. By Western analysis, such a development would give the Russians an advantage, since they have a vast wilderness in which to use nuclear blasts for engineering purposes.

The Soviet press has reported that nuclear explosions were used to dig a half-mile trench for a canal in northern Russia in 1971 and to seal a Central Asian gas well in 1966 that had burned out of control for two years. Some Western experts, however, think the Russians now doubt the usefulness of such blasts—thus explaining their willingness to suspend them. But a Soviet insider said recently that explosions for peaceful purposes were still favored by many technicians.

Two test-ban treaties are now in effect, one banning blasts in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space, the other restricting underground explosions to the equivalent of 150 kilotons of TNT or less. An agreement barring "peaceful nuclear explosions" over 150 kilotons has been signed and awaits Senate ratification.

El Salvador Siege Ends Peacefully; Hostages Freed

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 13 (AP).—Armed demonstrators who had been holding 88 persons hostage at the Labor Ministry headquarters left the building peacefully under Red Cross escort yesterday, ending a three-day siege.

Spokesmen for the 1,500 workers who seized the building Thursday said that they decided to free the hostages, including two Cabinet ministers, after officials signed documents agreeing to study their demands for wage increases for textile and farm workers.

Officials said that all of the hostages were in good condition. The hostages were quoted as saying they had been treated well.

Earlier, the Popular Revolutionary Bloc said that it had negotiated the promise with Labor Minister Roberto Escobar Garcia, 45, one of the two ministers held.

Mr. Escobar called officials and businessmen to the ministry to negotiate one of the demands, a 40-per-cent increase of daily wages at three textile factories that have been on strike for more than a month. The demonstrators also sought a raise in the minimum wage of farm laborers.

Pontiff Exhorts Polish Bishops to 'Be Courageous'

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 13 (AP).—Pope Paul, weeks before an expected meeting with Polish leader Edward Gierek, urged the bishops of that Communist country to "be courageous" in seeking full religious freedom for the 27 million Roman Catholics there.

"The church cannot renounce its apostolic task of educating according to the norms of the Christian faith," the Pope said. "And the faithful, as the recent bishops' synod said, have the right to receive freely catechetical instructions."

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Polish primate, told the Pope that the church remains unified and strong in Poland despite years of difficulty and even persecution.

The Pope met privately Friday with Cardinal Wyszynski and observers said the talks centered on the forth coming visit of Mr. Gierek. There has no official confirmation that Mr. Gierek will meet with the Pope during his trip to Italy which begins on Nov. 23. But sources said it was highly likely that such a meeting would take place.

North Koreans Turn Out

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP).—North Korea today reporte da 100-percent voter turnout in Friday's elections to fill all 579 seats in the Supreme People's Assembly.

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Cutbacks in Top Ranks

Turner Begins Purge of CIA's Spy Service

By Richard Harwood

ASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).
ntral Intelligence Agency Di- Stansfield Turner has be- a major purge of the agency's estine service—the operations
has informed CIA employees 198 members of the clandes- service were given notice on 1 that their jobs would be sted on March 31 next
He also notified employees on June 1 of next year he inform an additional 700 estine operators that their will be eliminated effective 31, 1979.
ese dismissals will cut deeply the top ranks of the clandes- division and will include an closed number of station around the world. Many dismissed employees will be officials who originally worked for the old Office of Strategic Services, which was formed in World War II under Gen. William Donovan and preceeded the CIA.

The clandestine service is run by the agency's deputy director for operations, William Wells. Its principal function is to collect intelligence information. It has a staff of 4,000 officers and 4,000 support personnel.

The cutbacks, announced in letters to the 198 individuals affected, reportedly are being made for economic reasons.

Technology Cited

But technology is also considered a factor. In recent years, the CIA has relied increasingly on technical devices, including satellites and electronic intercepts, for collecting information. It has a staff of 4,000 officers and 4,000 support personnel.

The role of the "human" collectors of information, popularly known as spies, has diminished with the development of this technology.

The clandestine employees who will be dismissed were reportedly chosen on a point system that rates their efficiency and value. They were to be chosen, employees were told, from the lowest 5 per cent of each grade. But a source said that many of those being dismissed come from the top 5 per cent of the agency's employees.

"They included a lot of very, very senior people," the source said.

Morale has suffered at CIA headquarters in Virginia. Some disgruntled employees wonder whether economy and technology are the only factors in Adm. Turner's decision. They think he may intend to bring in more people of his own.

The operations section was greatly enlarged during the Vietnam war. A recent in-house study concluded that it is overstaffed and top-heavy with senior-grade officers.

hoon Is Moving ard Philippines

NILA, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—phoon moved toward the pines today, forcing the sion of all domestic and international flights to Ma-

typhoon was reported to 30-mile-an-hour winds. The r office said it could hit and the rice-growing area tral Luzon tomorrow and be one of the worst storms y years.

New Orleans Gets 1st Black Mayor

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—New Orleans has elected the first black mayor in the city's history. Ernest Morial, 46, A former state legislator and appeals court judge, yesterday defeated City Councilman Joseph Dirosa, 60, by a vote of 89,823 to 84,352.

Blacks comprise 43 per cent of the city's registered voters. Mr. Morial combined 95 per cent of the black vote with about 20 per cent of the white vote.

He had the support of the city's two daily newspapers and apparently attracted a large number of younger white voters and businessmen.

New Orleans becomes the first large Southern city with a white majority to elect a black mayor. Atlanta has a black mayor and a black voting majority.

U.K. Reds Hear Attack on Labor

LIONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Britain's Communist party opened its 35th national congress today with a strong attack by Scottish coal miners leader Mick McGahey on the Labor party government of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Mr. McGahey, chairman of the six-day conference, said that the miners did not throw out the previous Conservative party government just to get a labor government carrying out the same policies.

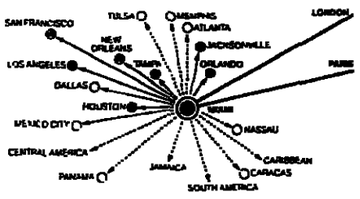
He said that the government's rightist policies had resulted in mass unemployment, lowering of real wages, social decay and cultural deprivation. "All this is in great measure the result of attempts by right-wing labor leaders to maintain capitalism and get it out of its difficulties," Mr. McGahey said.



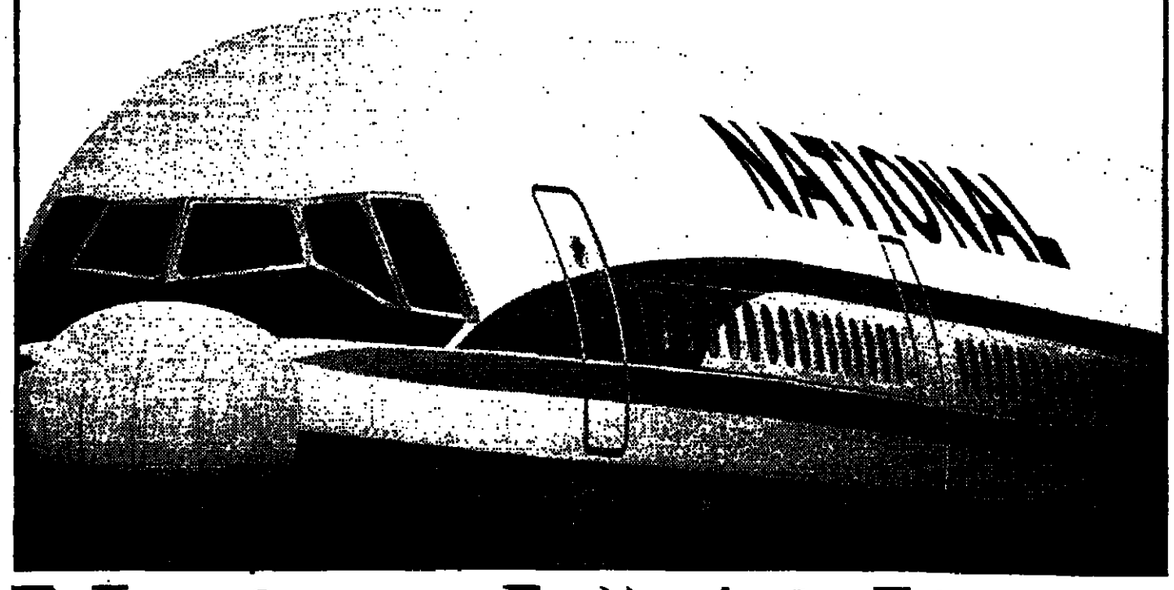
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The Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) has been entrusted by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria with the task of building a new Capital City.

The selected territory for the Capital is an area of 8,000 square kilometers in the heart of Nigeria. The territory is largely undeveloped.

It is expected that the Authority will recommend a Master Plan of the City and the entire Region to the Government in 1978 and that the first proposals for infrastructure projects will be designed during that period, to implement the Master Plan.

The Authority intends to develop the territory by coordinating the skills of its own professional and allied staff with those offered by Consultants and by seeking the support of the Nigerian Ministries and parastatals which provide nationwide services

In order to coordinate the Authority's proposals for infrastructures with the design stage of the Master Plan exercise, the Authority is now inviting Consultants with proven skills in the relevant fields to submit full details of their interests and experience for consideration.

Pre-qualification submissions should be submitted, on or before, December 5th, 1977, to:

The Executive Secretary,
Federal Capital Development Authority,
State House,
11 Marina,
P.M.B. 12534,
Lagos,
NIGERIA

Submissions will be considered under the following headings:

1. PROJECT MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION:

Consultants are invited to assist FCDA in programming the infrastructural development and in scheduling and monitoring all construction activities required to build a new city.

2. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS:

Consultants are invited to assist FCDA with the planning and design of the following elements of the infrastructure:

(I) **Road Systems;**
(II) **Mass Transport Systems Public & Private, multi-modal;**
(III) **Airports;**
(IV) **Electrical Supply & Distribution;**
(V) **Communications Systems;**
(VI) **Water Supply & Water Systems;**
(VII) **Sewerage Systems.**

THIS IS NOT A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS. After the screening process, selected firms will be invited to prepare a proposal based upon programming information to be supplied by FCDA after January 1978. Consultants should state for which work they wish to be considered. Submissions, in six copies, should provide the following particulars:

1. **City building or major urban projects for which the Consultant was responsible.**
2. **Experience in developing countries.**
3. **The names, experience & qualifications of the responsible partners.**
4. **Two referees to whom FCDA may apply in confidence.**

CONSULTANTS SHOULD MAKE THEMSELVES FAMILIAR WITH PRO FESSIONAL WORKING CONDITIONS IN LAGOS AND IN THE TERRI TORY AS THEY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN SUPPORT, TRANSPORT AND ACCOMMODATION BEFORE FACILITIES CAN BE PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORITY.

Grigorenko To Keep Trip Nonpolitical

So Russia Won't Bar His Return From U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (WP).—Soviet dissident Pyotr Grigorenko said he will refrain from anti-Soviet comments while on a six-month trip to the United States in hopes of enhancing his chances of being allowed to re-enter the Soviet Union when his U.S. visit ends.

Mr. Grigorenko, at a press conference Friday in his apartment, said he hoped that Soviet authorities will allow him back into the country after his U.S. trip.

Health Reasons

In a session that he called and that was clearly designed to place his trip in a medical, rather than political, context, the former Red Army general and his wife said they must make the journey solely for health reasons.

While saying that he is aware that there are "many excellent doctors" in the Soviet Union who could treat his condition adequately—Mr. Grigorenko needs a prostate operation—he said that because of possible complications arising from his age and health he wants to be near his stepson, Andrei, who emigrated to the United States in 1975 and now lives in Long Island City, N.Y.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, has diabetes and a heart condition. He has been a prominent dissenter and government critic for more than a decade and a close ally of Andrei Sakharov in the strife between the Soviet state and human rights activists.

Monarch Names Thai Premier

BANGKOK, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—King Bhumibol Adulyadej has appointed Gen. Kriangsak Chamanand, armed forces supreme commander, as premier, Thailand radio said.

A new interim Constitution announced last week brought Thailand back under constitutional rule three weeks after a military takeover led by Adm. Sa-Ngad Chalorqu, Gen. Kriangsak and other military officers.

Gen. Kriangsak's government is expected to be announced early this week.

2 Ask Asylum on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—A Czechoslovak couple, on holiday on Cyprus with a Czechoslovak tour group, have asked for political asylum here, a senior immigration official said today.



Associated Press.

A Korean cries in front of her destroyed home, a victim of dynamite explosion in Iri.

By $1.4 Billion, Pentagon Says

'77 U.S. Arms Sales Abroad Exceed Estimate

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Defense Department has admitted that the Pentagon sold $1.4 billion more in arms in fiscal 1977 than previously had been estimated.

Amid some embarrassment and even confusion, the Pentagon and the White House disclosed Friday that the United States had sold a total of $11.3 billion in arms overseas in the 1977 fiscal year that ended on Sept. 30. Congress had been given a formal estimate of $9.9 billion for the year.

Because the administration is committed to reducing the volume of arms sales abroad, the initial disclosure of the unexpected $1.4-billion figure caught the White House by surprise.

Rex Granum, deputy White House press secretary, said that the higher figures were the result of Pentagon computers that failed to reflect accurately new procedures. "There was a mistake," Mr. Granum said. He added that an employee had "neglected" to follow a bookkeeping procedure under which additions to deals already signed were to be included in a final yearly sum.

"The White House has directed that the procedure be adopted and the computer adjusted," Mr Granum said.

Later, however, Lt. Gen. Howard Fish, director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, which handles arms sales abroad, denied that there was either a computer or a procedural problem. He said that the $9.9-billion figure was an estimate and that it was assumed within the Pentagon that the figure would go higher.

"Estimates are extremely difficult to make and you don't get a good fix until about now," Gen. Fish said. "Everything was preliminary."

Although the administration had planned to disclose the new $11.3-billion figure on Friday, details about it were published before the announcement in the Washington Star.

Thursday, the administration held the first in a series of private congressional briefings on the new figure, primarily for the House International Relations Committee.

Scope Changes

Gen. Fish explained that the latest figure was higher because of a new procedure involving "scope changes." These are additions to deals already signed and therefore changes in their scope.

Late last year the Pentagon agreed that the changes would be reflected in the year in which they occur in order to more accurately reflect the government's arms activity. Previously, the deals were charged against the year in which the original sale occurred.

For example, the sale of new spare parts to Israel for weapons sold in 1975 would have been initially itemized under arms sales in 1975. Under the new procedure, which Congress sought, the sale of new spare parts this year would be listed under 1977 arms sales.

Gen. Fish said that various "complications" and "administrative paperwork" led to an inability to record the scope changes in the initial estimates. He indicated that the 1977 figure for arms sales abroad may even go higher than $11.3 billion.

"This figure remains an estimate subject to correction when additional data is received," Gen. Fish said.

Earlier Underestimation

The new figure is unexpectedly high because the administration publicly underestimated the amount of arms sales for fiscal 1977 and because of the bookkeeping change in which the so-called "scope changes" are included in current sales.

Last spring, President Carter announced broad measures to restrict sales of U.S. weapons abroad. He said that U.S. foreign arms sales next year would be cut by an unspecified amount from the 1977 level.

Because the 1977 fiscal year began Oct. 1 of last year, a sizable share of the $11.3 billion in arms sales were in the pipeline and set by the Ford administration. Moreover, the $11.3-billion figure gives Mr. Carter far more leeway than planned in selling arms abroad next year, since the President had pledged to reduce arms sales next year.

Obituaries

Soviet Gen. Alexei S. Zhadov, Led Unit in Stalingrad Battle

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Gen. Alexei S. Zhadov, 76, a commander in the World War II battle of Stalingrad who later served on the executive staff of the Soviet Defense Ministry, has died, the ministry newspaper said today.

Krasnaya Zvezda reported that Gen. Zhadov died "after a grave illness." The obituary was signed by Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and 35 Soviet generals. It did not say when the general died.

Gen. Zhadov joined the Red Army in 1919, fighting with Bolshevik forces in the civil war that followed the 1917 revolution. He later trained as a cavalry commander and in 1934 graduated from the prestigious Frunze Military Academy.

During World War II, he commanded the 4th Airborne Corps and the 66th Army, later renamed the 5th Guards Army. He took part in the defeat of the German forces near Stalingrad, which was considered a turning point in the war, and in the battle of Kursk and the Soviet advance to Prague and Berlin.

His posts after the war included head of the Frunze Academy, first deputy commander in chief of Soviet ground forces and, since 1964, executive staff member in the Ministry of Defense.

Gen. Zhadov wrote numerous articles on military training and discipline.

He was named a Hero of the Soviet Union and received the Orders of Lenin and of the Red Banner, which are among the country's top honors.

France Renews Talks With Polisario Front

ALGIERS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Special French envoy Claude Chayet last night resumed talks here with the Polisario guerrilla front in an effort to obtain the release of eight French nationals missing in the Western Sahara.

France believes that the seven men and a woman were abducted by the Algerian-backed guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence from Mauritania and Morocco of the Western Sahara, which until last year was a Spanish colony. Neither side commented after the meeting. The negotiators said they would meet again.

San Salvador Man Slain

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 13 (AP).—Industrialist Raul Molina Canas, 70, was shot to death early yesterday during an attempt to kidnap him, police said.

Shigeri Takayama

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Shigeri Takayama, 78, a former parliamentarian and journalist who helped to pioneer the cause of women's rights in Japan, died today of kidney failure at a Tokyo hospital.

Miss Takayama, who became famous in Japan for her efforts to organize help for the wives of Japanese men killed during World War II, began her career as a newspaper reporter and writer for women's magazines in the 1920s.

She was one of the founders of the pre-World War II League for the Defense of Women's Rights.

In 1952, Miss Takayama founded Chifuren, a women's organization active in civil rights and consumer affairs.

Miss Takayama also served in the upper house of parliament from 1965 until 1971.

Boxcar Loaded With Dynamite

Guard Said to Ignite Blast; 56 Die, S. Korea City Razed

SEOUL, Nov. 13 (AP).—A drunken freight guard's candle apparently ignited a dynamite explosion that killed 56 persons and devastated a Korean city Friday, investigators reported today.

A spokesman said that the man assigned to guard the 30-ton load of explosives aboard a railroad car would be arrested on charges of negligence.

The blast, the worst such disaster in South Korean history, injured 1,343 persons and left more than 10,000 homeless in the city of Iri, with a population of 120,000. Nearly 9,500 houses and other buildings, 70 rail cars and additional property worth an estimated $20 million were destroyed in Iri, 120 miles south of Seoul.

The spokesman for investigating authorities said that the guard, Shin Moo Il, 36, gave this account of events leading to the explosion:

Mr. Shin, an employee of Korea Explosives Co. of Seoul, was riding the freight car from Inchon to the dynamite delivery point at Kwangju, south of Iri. Railroad officials at the Iri station would not allow the car of explosives to leave with the rest of the train for Kwangju. Mr. Shin became angry and drank heavily. He awoke to discover that he had left a candle burning, and that it had set his feather-lined sleeping bag ablaze. He fled, shouting, "fire, fire."

Devastation

The dynamite went off. It dug a crater 60 feet deep, flattened the railroad station and ripped the roof off a nearby theater filled with 700 persons attending a concert.

The explosion reverberated through a radius of about three miles, blacking out the city.

Meanwhile, soldiers and civilians worked today to provide housing for thousands of the homeless, who spent the night in tents in near-freezing temperatures.

Visit by President

President Park Chung Hee visited the city and ordered relief and rehabilitation measures. The government released emergency funds equivalent $10 million.

Several thousand troops, Civil Defense Corps members and others had restored power and communication lines as well as rail lines by early today, officials said.

Medical teams treated the injured at relief stations where relief officials handed out food, blankets and other supplies to 14,000 persons.

U.S. Assails Rise In Microwaves at Moscow Embassy

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (WP).—The U.S. Embassy has formally protested to the Kremlin a sudden sharp, sporadic increase in the microwave radiation beamed at the U.S. chancery here from Soviet buildings nearby.

Since September, a few weeks after a major fire struck the chancery, gutting or heavily damaging its three upper floors, the Americans have recorded 26 "bursts" of heightened microwave radiation directed at the chancery on Tschaikovskovo Street.

According to sources, the bursts have ranged from about five minutes duration up to, in one instance, an hour. Most have been in the half-hour range and about 10 bursts have lasted up to 10 minutes.

The Russians have bombarded the chancery for years with various levels of microwave radiation, electronic radio emissions that some U.S. scientists now say can cause permanent major injuries in humans.

The Soviet microwave activity became known last year in a flurry of angry exchanges between U.S. and Soviet diplomats here and in Washington. The Russians claimed that the radiation was caused by the Americans themselves, from powerful electronic eavesdropping equipment which the Russians alleged the embassy used to hear remote conversations. But the intensity of the emissions declined and has stayed about 2 microwatts per square centimeter ever since, well below U.S. industrial health standards, and about 8 microwatts below the much more stringent Soviet public health standards.

OAU Takes Step Toward Setting Up News Agency

KAMPALA, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The 49-nation Organization of African Unity last week took the first practical steps in establishing a pan-African news agency to promote cooperation and reduce dependence on the Western media for information.

After a five-day conference, OAU information ministers established a 17-nation intergovernmental council to oversee the establishment of the news agency, a permanent secretariat to foster cooperation among existing African national agencies and also urged the same agencies to form immediately regional "pools."

The resolution did not meet the demands of some member states for the immediate establishment of PANA and was a victory for countries favoring a step-by-step approach.

"It was a successful meeting on a very complex subject," said OAU spokesman Peter Onu. "I think we will still meet our target date of 1980 for the establishment and full functioning of the agency."

Russia Is Said To Test New Battle Tank

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union is testing a new main battle tank apparently designed to counter the next generation of U.S. and West German tanks before they are ready to put into production, NATO intelligence sources have reported.

The sources said on Friday that testing of the tank, the T-80, is far advanced and models are being used in stimulated combat conditions with Soviet troops in the Ukraine.

The T-80 will be used to replace the T-72, which only now is being deployed by Soviet armored divisions in Eastern Europe.

The T-72 was first seen publicly last Monday, when about 30 swept across Red Square during a parade marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

'In the 1980s'

"The new T-80 is designed for deployment in the 1980s to counter against the [U.S. XM-1] Abrams and the [West German] Leopard-2," said a North Atlantic Treaty Organization authority. "Soviet armored forces.

Both the XM-1 and the Leopard-2 are in the testing stage and will not be deployed for years.

The T-80 is similar in many ways to the T-72. Both have a huge gun—in the 125-mm range—and a three-man crew. The T-72 has a 115-mm gun.

But the new tank is made of special armor composed of tungsten steel containing layers of synthetic materials designed to keep out the most modern anti-tank shells and missiles.

Suspension System

It also has a new suspension system that permits the crew to raise the tank body higher for shooting purposes or to lower it to hide from the enemy.

The new suspension system, which the sources said was probably the most remarkable feature of the tank—will allow the tank to travel quickly over rough ground and provide a more stable platform for shooting.

The sources said they expect the T-80 eventually to be armed with anti-tank missiles as well as a gun because test models apparently are equipped with a laser target "illuminator."

Suicide Reported Of Mao Nephew

HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Mao Yuan-hsin, a nephew of the late Chinese Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung and closely linked with the purged "Gang of Four," was reported yesterday to have committed suicide.

The report was published in the Ming Pao newspaper. A Chinese language publication here. It said that the time of his death was not known but he was believed to have killed himself late last year.

Denounced since the arrest of the Gang, the nephew was referred to as the "overlord" of north China. He also was arrested and the Ming Pao reported it was while he was under arrest that he killed himself.

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...adiation in Birds Is Called Proof ...f Soviet Nuclear Disaster in '50s

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—A dissident Soviet scientist ...s that migratory birds, flying south to escape the cold ...ter in the Soviet Union, carry in their bones evidence of ...nuclear disaster in the southern Urals 20 years ago.

Dr. Zhores Medvedev, a biochemist now working for the ...itish National Institute for Medical Research, said in a ...gazine published last week that the birds confirmed his ...ory of an explosion of nuclear waste that was not reported ... the Russians.

He first published his theory in New Scientist magazine ...year ago. Western scientists were skeptical of his theory, ...ed on Soviet research documents, but recent evidence from ...viet emigres has supported him.

Now Dr. Medvedev has written in the same journal that ...e level of strontium 90 in ducks from the Urals proves that ... disaster was caused by old nuclear waste materials.

"Some experts still prefer to see this as a major reactor ...cident. I still insist that my original explanation that the ...aster involved nuclear waste is much closer to the truth, ...though it may be an unpalatable truth for those nuclear ex... who argue that only military reactors cause real problems," Medvedev wrote.

He believes that an enormous explosion caused hundreds of ...as and tens of thousands of cases of radiation sickness. ...It left a large area between the industrial cities of Chel...insk and Sverdlovsk heavily polluted by strontium 90 and ...sium 137.

...S. Discloses Strategy Shift ... War on Organized Crime

By Ronald J. Ostrow

...SHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The ...vernment's top anti-crime ...acknowledging past mis... the war against organis...me, has disclosed the ...ment of the traditional ... of attacking the under... a "case by case, attri... method.

...d, Assistant Attorney ... Benjamin Civiletti said ...week, the government is ...ing a systematic, long-term ... "drive organized crime ... legitimate business."

Civiletti, at a meeting with ... said that there is "very ...owledge in the federal ...ment" about the amount ...nized crime's financial ...ources of its income and ... money is distributed.

Civiletti's comments on ...tcomings of the federal ...aded up to an unusually ...disclosure by the official ... with directing that ef...

... if he could assess organ...me's size, Mr. Civiletti ... "I wish I knew."

...ly, I don't think the ... have seen provide any ...le estimate of the dol...

...rea Releases Boat

...O, Nov. 13 (Reuters).— ...rea has released a Japa...ning boat with a crew ...ich it had seized Thurs... allegedly violating a 50... ...tary zone, a government ...n said yesterday.

...lar cost of organized crime or *the number of its violations*," Mr. Civiletti said.

Organized crime has been moving beyond its traditional income sources — prostitution, extortion and gambling — into legitimate businesses such as financial organizations, hotel service companies and barbering supply firms, Mr. Civiletti said.

Under the new strategy, the government will concentrate on targeted enterprises in which management and labor have been taken over by organized crime and conduct a series of prosecutions to drive out the illicit interests.

Legitimate Control

In addition, civil remedies under the so-called Rico — for racketeer-influenced and corrupt organizations—laws will be used. These provide for placing businesses under trusteeship and seizing assets as a means of restoring legitimate control.

Mr. Civiletti said he regarded as "exaggerated fiction" the notion that there is a national criminal organization under the direction, control and supervision of a central leadership.

Mr. Civiletti said the government had made mistakes in operating its strike forces — Justice Department-headed teams of lawyers and investigators, drawn from such agencies as the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the Labor Department and the Postal Service.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Moslem Rebels, Filipino Army Expect Protracted War in Mindanao

By Fox Butterfield

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Nov. 13 (NYT).—New fighting between Moslem rebels and government troops in Mindanao has shattered an 11-month cease-fire and created concern that the war is no closer to a solution than it was when it began five years ago.

Officially, the government insists the cease-fire still holds. But, provoked by the slaying of a general and 34 other officers and men during truce talks, the army has begun a new offensive.

Using U.S. supplied artillery and fighter planes, it has attacked a suspected insurgent headquarters, burned down a Moslem town and imposed an economic blockade.

"This war will last a long time, until every Moslem is dead," commented Juno Tabilian, a taxi driver in this ramshackle city. Mr. Tabilian, a Christian, has been unable to tend his small rubber plantation 30 miles north of here because of the fighting.

A Moslem from the island of Jolo, the scene of intense fighting, put it similarly: "For a Moslem, when his village is burned or his relatives are killed by the army, he never forgets. In such a situation, we say we have planted bamboo in our hearts, something hard that will grow for a long time. Now there is too much bamboo planted."

The war is rooted in centuries of animosity between the Moros, as the Moslems of the southern Philippines are called, and the government in Manila. Converted during an extension of Islam from India in the 15th century, the Moros resisted the Spanish conquest of the Philippines in the mid-16th century, U.S. control after 1898, the Japanese occupation in World War II and the independent Filipino government after the war.

Today the Moslems constitute 3 million of the Philippines' population of 44 million. Most of the rest are Roman Catholic. Tension built up again in recent decades when educated, affluent Christians from the north began arriving in Mindanao, gaining control of the best land and turning the Moslems into a minority. The war began after President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in 1972, ordering the Moslems to turn in their guns and foreclosing any chance of local autonomy.

The war has already resulted in 50,000 deaths, Mr. Marcos has said, and about a million refugees. According to an army officer, it costs the government $1 million a day.

Last winter, the President's wife, Imelda, worked out a cease-fire with Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader. The insurgents of the Moro National Liberation Front have received aid from Libya. The front's leader, Nur Misuari, lives in Tripoli.

The Philippine government has been eager to maintain at least the pretense of a truce to avoid antagonizing the Islamic Conference, a group of mostly Middle Eastern nations that sympathize with the insurgents and maintain a representative in Manila to monitor the truce. The Philippines is dependent on oil from the Middle East and would be vulnerable to an embargo.

Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon, the government commander here, said in an interview that the slaying of the general last month was part of a Moslem plan to seize Zamboanga. The admiral offered a visitor a sheaf of purportedly captured documents to back his assertion.

The documents, apparently letters from insurgent officers, said nothing about an attack on Zamboanga. But they hinted at a possible plot to assassinate the admiral. He also asserted that it was the Moslems who had attacked and burned the town of Tictapul, 80 miles northeast of here, a controversial incident in the renewed fighting.

But Hatimil Hassan, the Moros' representative on the truce commission created by the cease-fire accord, said that the army had fabricated details of the alleged plan to attack Zamboanga as justification for its offensive. Sitting in a hotel room where he is under guard, Mr. Hassan also said that it was the army that had burned Tictapul.

"We do not burn towns where the fathers and sisters of our fighters live," he said.

A Roman Catholic priest who works in the Tictapul area also said that the army had burned the town after having given its mostly Moslem residents a few hours to move out. He said that from 60 to 600 persons had probably been killed. Only a mosque and a school were left standing, he added. The area could not be inspected because the government prohibits travel outside Zamboanga.

Since the war began, Mr. Marcos has several times announced a truce or the surrender of rebel commanders. But he has not been willing to grant the rebels political power, and each time the agreements have broken down.

Election on Autonomy

The same thing happened this year when he apparently agreed, as part of the truce, to create a Moro autonomous region in southern Mindanao. He then decided to call a referendum on whether the inhabitants wanted it. Since the majority is now Christian, the result was a foregone conclusion.

The army's once poor discipline and training have reportedly improved. In Zamboanga, drunkenness and random shooting by soldiers are no longer common.

Despite pledges by President Marcos to speed economic development, there is little evidence that it has affected rural areas. Amenities such as electricity, running water and paved roads stop at city limits.

Much of the money spent by the government has reportedly gone to paying Moro defectors, many of whom, according to the popular view, have never fought. A banker said that he had been told by the government to give 78 million pesos ($10 million) to defectors.

60 Moslems Reported Killed

MANILA, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Government troops killed at least 60 Moslem rebels in sea battles off Mindanao last week, officials said today.

Smith Says Army Will Not Disband

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov 13 (UPI). — Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that dismantling the Rhodesian armed forces as part of the British-U.S. majority rule plan "is just not on ... until we have peace."

He was reacting to a British Parliament member's statement that Lord Carver, designated to govern Rhodesia during any transitional period before majority rule, wants to disband all of Rhodesian's white units except the air force and to confine the black units to barracks.

The statement was made Friday in the House of Commons by Tory backbencher Julian Amery.

25 Thai Tribesmen Die In Raid by Insurgents

BANGKOK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Twenty-five hill tribesmen hired to protect a road construction crew were killed and 15 were seriously wounded by Communist insurgents in northern Thailand, border police headquarters in Bangkok said today.

The attack occurred Wednesday on a highway in Phayao Province, about 625 kilometers north of Bangkok. Police said about 50 insurgents attacked the Haw tribesmen with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons. After 30 minutes of fighting, the insurgents retreated, police said.

Kidnappers' Call Urged in Vienna

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Mystery today surrounded the kidnapping of Austrian lingerie millionaire Walter Palmers as it appeared his family was still waiting to hear from the abductors.

The kidnappers left a note demanding 50 million schillings ($3 million) by midday yesterday when they took Mr. Palmers, 74, from his car Wednesday night.

Despite an emotional appeal yesterday by his son-in-law, Manfred Wilhelm, for the kidnappers to make contact, they have been silent. Mr. Wilhelm said the family is prepared to



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, November 14, 1977 *

Algerian Gas—at a Price

The Algerian gas ruling now confronts the Carter administration with a painful choice. Until now, its energy policy has come in two different styles—one for oil, the other for natural gas. Unfortunately, the two are inconsistent with each other. It's like the acrobat who rides two horses with a foot on either saddle. The trick is hard enough when the horses are pointed the same way. But when they start moving in different directions, the rider's difficulties rapidly escalate. That is roughly where the Algerian decision leaves the administration.

A federal hearing officer recently approved a gigantic project to import Algerian natural gas at a price three times the legal ceiling for gas produced in this country. If that strikes you as peculiar, you're on the right track. The gas is not expensive in Algeria. But the cost is driven up by the elaborate process of liquefying it, carrying it across the Atlantic in cryogenic tankers, converting it back into gas at a port in Canada and bringing it down a new pipeline into New York and Pennsylvania. The author of the plan is Tenneco, Inc., a large pipeline company, which says that it will soon need the gas to serve its present customers.

Here we have a clear and concrete illustration of a point that a number of economists have recently been making, in their academic and theoretical way. President Carter says that price controls on natural gas are necessary to protect the consumer. But the economists reply that the protection is only temporary. The price controls create shortages. To meet the shortages, the government resorts to increasingly esoteric and expensive new sources. The expensive new gas is averaged in with the artificially cheap domestic gas, and the average cost to the consumer rises. It eventually rises—to the vast astonishment of everyone but the economists—to the price that it would have reached without price controls. The only difference is that an increasing proportion of the gas comes, of course, from other countries.

You can see it happening. The present ceiling for domestic gas at the wellhead is $1.47 per thousand cubic feet. The Alaskan gas will reach consumers—if that gigantic pipeline is ever built—at a price approaching $3. Last spring the Federal Power Commission approved a contract to import Algerian liquefied gas at $3.37. Now the Tenneco project would bring in a much larger volume of Algerian gas at $4.50. The Algerian contracts, incidentally, contain escalator clauses to lift these prices even further as the OPEC price of oil goes up.

For the past six months President Carter and his secretary of energy, James Schlesinger, have been telling the country that it has to hold down its oil consumption. The reason is that American dependence on foreign sources has reached a dangerous level. Mr. Schlesinger also points out that averaging cheap domestic oil with expensive foreign oil creates a tremendous subsidy for the imports—which, in turn, helps explain why the country is importing so much. You may have noticed that the Algerian gas deal would duplicate both of these errors. It would increase imports of energy—specifically, from Arab sources—and it would follow a price-averaging formula that subsidizes an expensive foreign supply with a cheap domestic one.

Until last month, the hearing officer's decision would have gone to the Federal Power Commission. But the FPC vanished with the establishment of the new Department of Energy, in the labyrinths of which the decision is now moving upward for review. It will be interesting to see what Secretary Schlesinger has to say about it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The President and the GI Bill

President Carter will soon receive the GI Bill Improvement Act. As passed by Congress, the proposed legislation raises the educational benefits of veterans by 6.6 per cent in cost-of-living increases. It also recognizes that the disparity in tuition costs in different areas of the country has been preventing veterans in high-cost states from enrolling in colleges or training schools.

On the surface, the legislation has the appearance of generosity and fairness, and few in Congress were against the final version. That is one of the reasons the President will surely sign it. Who, in these inflationary times, would be against denying veterans a modest 6.6-per-cent increase in educational benefits? We think he should sign it, but not without using the occasion to point out that parts of the new law—beneath the surface—are likely to be so unworkable that corrective legislation is needed. We refer to the requirement that states must match dollar for dollar the federal contribution in tuition aid above $700. As Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said, this provision is "tantamount to saying there will be no help for veterans. Few, if any, states can afford to meet the current costs of higher education, much less come up with additional appropriations." This matching requirement is the first time that any part of GI benefits from the federal government have been conditional on the states' prerequisite contribution. Apparently, veterans weren't serving just their country—they were serving their statehouses, too.

* * *

Before it was "quietly emasculated," as Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., noted, the Senate bill gave veterans $66 for every $100 of tuition above $700. That is what the President should immediately press for. Veterans should not be forced to be spectators at the matching-grant game. It is all too possible for them to be left dangling while the state government tries to come up with the $33 to match the federal $33. If the state fails to match the federal allotment, the "grant" remains a loan. The rationale for involving states in the educational expenses incurred by its veterans is the feeling that states with high tuitions are not spending enough for higher education. But when expenditures for private higher education are included, the balance evens out. The new matching requirement alters the approach of the World War II GI Bill, in which state and private colleges and technical schools were given large cash incentives to enroll veterans.

A second deficiency that the President should ask to be corrected by new legislation involves the loan aspect of the bill. The Senate version of the bill forgave the veteran 66 2/3 per cent of his loan over $700 as he successfully finished each year of schooling. But the bill now before the President forgives the 66 2/3 only if the veteran successfully completes the whole program—as much as four years. Thus, veterans who must leave school early for one legitimate reason or another must carry the full weight of the loan. This, plus the fact a state has five years to come in with its matching monies, creates uncertainties that are likely to discourage many from using the program.

* * *

A final unfortunate weakness in the bill before the President involves extending the period during which a veteran can use his benefits. It grants two additional years, but veterans who take advantage of this extension would be given only loans (with no forgiveness) rather than the outright cash assistance that the Senate bill contained. Needy veterans can already apply for loans from federal agencies other than the Veterans Administration.

These are a few of the deficiencies that we think do little to serve the Vietnam veteran wishing to educate himself. It is regrettable that they are included in legislation that otherwise takes into consideration that inequities do exist in the GI Bill as it has been enforced since 1966. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., deserves credit for persuading the House Veterans Committee to accept the principle, at least, that equal dollars do not constitute equal educational opportunity, particularly in high-cost states. That principle, now that it is established, is worth preserving. That is why it's important that the President sign the bill. But it is equally important that he take that opportunity to serve notice of an intention to seek further legislation next year to correct its deficiencies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Retaliation and Annihilation

Nobody should expect the Israelis to sit back when the Palestine Liberation Organization attacks civilian targets like Nahariya, or when it seeks to re-ignite the dangerous border between Lebanon and Israel. But there is a difference between sharp retaliation and annihilation. Last week's devastation of hamlets and refugee camps in south Lebanon is unacceptable by any standards.

—*From the Observer (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1902

WASHINGTON—On account of a report from Admiral Casey of the death and the possibility of a serious outbreak of yellow fever among the marines stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, orders have been sent to remove the entire command to Cuba, and like every possible precaution. U.S. officials are considerably alarmed at the possibility of an epidemic among the troops.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1927

CHICAGO—The matrimonial venture of Helen Menken stage celebrity and former star in the New York and London success "Seventh Heaven" with actor Humphrey Bogart has gone to the divorce courts. Alleging cruelty, Miss Menken said that she was ready to give up her career to make her marriage work, but that Mr. Bogart was not ready to give up his



'I'll Drink to That, Kiddo.'

Red Face Now or White Face Later?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—It was a normal presidential tactic for Jimmy Carter to plan a whizz-bang trip abroad to focus the nation's mind on foreign policy right after the Bert Lance affair. John F. Kennedy acted similarly following the Bay of Pigs when he flew to Europe for a successful talk with De Gaulle in Paris and an unsuccessful talk with Khrushchev in Vienna.

The trouble this time is that the entire journey had to be put off, if not eventually canceled. Carter is right to give energy his highest priority; but he and his advisers were wrong in forecasting the time and difficulties that would be involved in getting through Congress a bill that was at least minimally satisfactory.

The President showed acumen in fixing his administration's order of priorities but considerably less in forecasting their achievement. And the initial victim of this misconception was the projected quadri-continental tour and bruised feelings its deferment produced in more than one foreign capital.

Argument on Forecast

The energy problem facing the United States has enormous ramifications, internal and external. There is argument—even within the government—about forecasts of the precise amount of fuel this country will require over the next decade and its probable sources and cost. But two things are certain:

- U.S. petroleum imports from abroad are steadily increasing at an excessive rate, thus not only hurting this country's foreign trade position and weakening the dollar but also cutting into potential oil resources available to allied industrial nations a decade or so hence.
- A direct effect of this trend is to force Western Europe, which has distinctly limited energy supplies (despite North Sea petroleum, Dutch natural gas, British and German coal) to depend ever more strongly on nuclear power. Consequently, in opposition to Carter's announced policy, Europe feels forced to build more rather than fewer breeder reactors and thereby move into the "plutonium age" Washington so much fears.

We cannot avoid this equation. Europe must manufacture, export, or die. Its factories need energy. It is impossible to have our cake in the form of avoiding breeders while eating it in the form of excessive oil imports. The very least we can do is to initiate truly bold and sweeping conservation, an idea that is as politically unpopular as it is essential both to our own survival and that of our allies.

Moreover, there is another related factor entirely separate from the quintessential problem of keeping Western industry's wheels turning to provide jobs and supplies; this is the strategic factor. Many astute observers both in this country and in Europe believe the Soviet Union seeks slowly to undermine the West through the developing Third World.

All kinds of raw materials on which Europe depends even more than the United States—not just oil and natural gas—originate in Third World countries or pass through trade routes skirting sensitive areas like the African coasts. And while the West certainly knows for a certainty that, given existing extrapolations, it faces a fuel shortage within a decade the Russians are not so vulnerable. They produce relatively more energy, conserve more, consume less.

Moreover, they are now playing the Third World game more cleverly than a few years ago—in southern Africa and possibly even in the Horn, where, if Ethiopia can turn events about in its Somalian war, Moscow stands to regain crucial geographical ascendancy.

In 1973 there were disputes in the West on how to face the OPEC oil embargo even before there was a fuel shortage. What will happen a decade hence if a fuel shortage arrives without a concerted policy? Meanwhile, redistribution of world money and the accumulation of unsalable funds in Arab countries create a new equilibrium, at Western industrial nations' expense.

The Third World has more raw materials than it requires itself and, in several instances, more capital than it can invest. Moreover, the human poverty still existing within its confines allows it to use new industries being established to compete successfully against industrialized lands with high wages and living standards.

All these problems are facets of an energy policy to which the President has wisely chosen to address himself as the first priority of his administration's business, even if caught up in the miscalculations of his sometimes maladroit staff. These miscalculations may momentarily make White House faces red but this is less embarrassing than the prospect of white faces a decade hence.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

U.S.-Soviet Trade

Bernard Gwertzman reports (IHT, Oct. 28) that Marshall Shulman, ambassador at large and senior adviser on Soviet affairs to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, recommends "influencing the course of action that the next generation of Soviet leaders will follow" by allowing the Russians economic concessions and "most-favored-nation treatment," without insisting on "free immigration" and other "human rights" because such demands will be regarded as interference in internal Soviet affairs.

Is not giving the Russians favorable tariffs, credits, transfer of technology, etc., tantamount to "interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union" without getting a quid pro quo in terms of our commitment to human rights and freedom of the individual from oppression by the totalitarian state? Or is this all just to enable David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan branch in Moscow to make a fat commission on future Soviet-U.S. deals paid for by the U.S. taxpayer, along the lines of the commissions earned by U.S. salesagents on the infamous Soviet grain purchases and the inflation caused by such deals?

It is my opinion that throwing U.S. money, credits and knowhow at those who undermine human rights in the Gulag and finance Soviet imperialistic adventures in Angola, Somalia, Ethiopia and the Middle East, will only reinforce Soviet contempt for us as expressed in Khrushchev's: "We will bury you . . ." Why does U.S. foreign policy under Jimmy Carter try to finance Soviet undertakers?

If U.S. congressmen have too much money—why not give it to the Italians? You may even save fast-sinking Europe from going totalitarian—Soviet-style—in helping Italy rather than the Soviet Politburo, who are using our greed for profit for their advantage.

Dr. ADAN GRAETZ.
Florence.

Noses Across the Sea

Re "International Opinion" (IHT, Nov. 7), "Levesque in France":

Talk about long noses! While not disagreeing with the criticism of France's behavior, I am astounded by the final sentence of the Sunday Express article, which mentioned taking the "long nose" of France out of Canadian affairs.

The British nose was invited to withdraw from Canada in 1867, and apparently it's not out yet.

A.E. KENNEDY.
Paris.

Lance Case Shows Nee For Reform in Sena

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The Lance affair is yesterday's headline, and, as everyone knows, nothing is more outdated than that. But before you flip complacently to the next topic, note these two sentences from a just-issued study by Common Cause, the public-interest organization:

"If it had not been Bert Lance and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, it would have been another nominee and another committee. The Senate confirmation process was a national disaster waiting to happen."

Strong words, but the harsh judgment would not be denied by many senators, especially those involved in the Lance affair. The Common Cause study provides a powerful prod for the passage of the kind of remedial legislation proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Charles Percy, R-Ill., to spare themselves, the Senate and the country the embarrassment of another Lance affair.

Model of Purity

Lance was an embarrassment to the Senate, as well as the administration, because the financial practices that eventually caused him to resign went undetected in the charade that passed for a confirmation hearing last January.

Yet the Common Cause study shows that the Lance hearing was a model of procedural purity and care compared to those in which most of President Carter's senior appointees were confirmed. Lance's confirmation met 6 of the 11 criteria suggested for a full, fair test of an appointee's suitability. Only 2 of the 11 Cabinet members had even as rigorous an examination as did Lance. And in some cases, the procedure can hardly be dignified with the name of a confirmation process.

If you want an example of that process, take the case of Bob Bergland, the practicing farmer and member of the House of Representatives who was named as secretary of agriculture.

So far as is known, Bergland has no Lance-type problems. Common Cause is careful to say it is not passing judgment on his qualifications to run the farm programs.

But the Senate Agriculture Committee, which confirmed him after a one-day hearing, did not put him under oath; did not make public his financial disclosure statement; did not require any public resolution of his potential conflict of interest as a farm owner; did not require him to discuss in public his past or future political activities.

The committee posed no written policy questions to him in advance. It issued no formal report explaining why it recommended his confirmation. It did not even make the hearing transcript available in print to senators or the public until weeks after Bergland had been confirmed. There was no floor vote in committee or on the Senate floor on his approval.

Nor was this unusual. Of the first 50 major Carter appointees who came before the Senate, Common Cause says only 14 were required to make public financial disclosures. Only 10 (including Lance) had more than one day of hearings. Only 6 had their hearing transcripts in print by the time the Senate confirmed them.

That kind of record merits Common Cause comment that "the Senate confirmation process is a rubber-stamp machine."

The remedies, some of which are embodied in the Ribicoff-Percy bill, are as obvious as they are overdue. The Senate needs to develop a uniform disclosure form on both finances and political activities of nominees. Only a few committees now have such forms.

Own Investigation

It needs to conduct its own careful investigation of the background and qualifications of presidential appointees. Ribicoff-Percy and Common Cause believe this task is beyond the capacity of existing committee staffs. They propose creation of a new committee of nominations to do this job for all the Senate committees.

Whether such an additional bureaucracy is really needed may be debatable. But there can be no argument about the need for an independent appraisal of the nominee's qualifications—not just a passing nod at the president's recommendations.

Finally, the process of confirmation needs to be made more deliberate so that questions can be asked, reports written, prepared scripts read, and reactions considered—before the Senate gives its assent to the president's choice.

Those changes will not make the headlines the Lance affair received. But they could prevent its recurrence and that would be a good day's work for the Senate and the country.

In Politics, the Minority Now Rul

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—If the thought that there will be a 1980 presidential election oppresses your spirit, you probably shudder at the accumulating evidence that already the campaign is fermenting. The candidates are starting early because ambition is a stern mistress and they think Jimmy Carter demonstrated that the seed-time of a successful campaign is four years before fruition.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., is scattering seeds and the thought that "it would be difficult" for any supporter of the Panama Canal treaties to win the 1980 Republican nomination. His observation is depressing because it probably is accurate and it suggests that the Republicans are at it again.

They are divising a strict catechism to divide their small flock into two smaller flocks: the righteous and the unregenerate. It is a novel hypothesis of Republican physics that a small mass can be enlarged by splitting it.

The canal is the sort of symbolic issue (as the equal rights amendment is for intense liberals) that exercises a fatal fascination upon many political activists. In reality, it is peripheral to the basic concerns of most voters, but it is a "yes" or "no" issue that simplifies, lending an artificial clarity to ideological clashes. It is the sort of issue crucial to candidates who court the tiny fraction of the electorate—the small activist slice of each party—that today disposes of nominations.

Deforming the Party

The "reforms" that began deforming the Democratic party after the 1968 convention, and which led to the proliferation of primaries (there were 17 in 1968, 23 in 1972, 30 in 1976), have magnified the influence of the ideologically passionate, predominantly upper-middle-class minority in each party. And this has increased the tendency of candidates to woo the nominating apparatus in ways that damage their ability to woo, or govern, the larger electorate.

Everett Ladd of the University of Connecticut notes that in 1976 "in the 28 states that held presidential primaries and kept statewide data on them, just 28 per cent of the voting-age population went to the polls, as compared with 54 per cent casting presidential ballots from those states in the November election." And in those states where "democratization" has taken the form of delegate selection by caucuses, just 1.9 per cent of the voting-age population participates. The "reforms" that were supposed to emancipate "the people" from "the bosses" gave power to the ideologically intense, who caught their intensity at college.

"During the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s," Ladd says, "there was no broad ideological difference between the views of the college-educated and those of the rest of the population. Today, by contrast, there is a very considerable difference. College-trained Democrats are noticeably more liberal . . . than the party's rank and file, and collegeducated Republicans are consistently more conservative than their party's mass membership. This matters because in New York, for example, 41 per cent of voters in the 1976 Democratic primary were professional managers, and 30 per cent were college graduates, percentages much larger than among New York Democrats generally."

The "reformed" process is designed to diminish the power of gate-selecting party leaders, whose only is that they are generally more moderate and pleasing to the general electorate. It was predicted that the "reformed" system would be more sensitive to ideology. Republican and Democratic activists.

Too Many Candida

Today if you ask many conservative Republican activists they will tell you (and even if you don't ask they will tell you) that they can deny the nomination to anyone considered unacceptable (for example, someone heretical about the Panama treaties) and can bestow it on their choice if they can agree on a choice. Of course they say liberal Democrats in 1976, have too many candidates and might split six ways from Sunday, and someone "wrong" on the canal might . . .

It is too early to be pierced by such thoughts, but time's winged chariot is racing, and trends are visible. In Virginia, Chuck Robb, Lyndon Johnson's son-in-law, just won the lieutenant governorship, and it is said he intends to seek a Senate seat next year. His Republican opponent is said to be John Warner, whose claim to fame is his bride.

Think of it: Lynda Bird Johnson's husband against Elizabeth Taylor's husband. Like the Panama issue, those ladies simplify popular sovereignty by clarifying voters' choices.

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Incidence Extremely Rare

U.S. Man Surprised, Puzzled By His Case of Breast Cancer

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—On a day last May, David Roth- noticed a stain on the left of his T-shirt.

because his air conditioner was and he had stripped down his underclothes, he dismissed as perspiration. But he was ng. "It happened again," he "So I pressed on it. Lo behold, a liquid was coming

ting for the cause of the harge, doctors discovered a ignant lump in his left nipple. Sept. 21, at the National utes of Health, Mr. Roth- 30, underwent a modified al mastectomy to remove his rous breast.

y first reaction was the same anyone has upon learning he cancer," said Mr. Rothman, e-lance writer. "I was afraid going to die."

subsequent fears were pre- ic for any man who is told he has a disease that arily strikes women. "I felt as a reflection on my mas- ity," he said. "It was em- sing."

Not as Traumatic

er a while, though, I realiz- losing a breast was not as ic as it would be for a n. For men, breasts are not ding sexual. Suppose the had hit me in a male part body. Believe me, I'd ra- have breast cancer than cancer of the penis any time," he said.

Mr. Rothman's cancer had not yet spread to the lymph nodes when it was detected, so his chances for survival may be considerably brighter than that of other men with the disease.

"The outlook in general for men with breast cancer is usually a little worse than it is for women," said Dr. Mortimer Lipsett, director of the clinical center of the National Institutes of Health. "It seems to progress a little bit faster in men, maybe because it's noticed late, and invades more. Men don't routinely examine themselves, so it's often recognized late. The breast is smaller, so it spreads faster. And once into the lymph nodes, it's not good."

Breast cancer in men is unusually rare. The incidence, according to Dr. Lipsett, is about one in every 100 cases of the disease, or an estimated 700 cases of male breast cancer a year nationally. "We don't really know what causes it in women, so we certainly don't know what causes it in men," Dr. Lipsett said.

Particularly Perplexing

Mr. Rothman's case is particularly perplexing because of his youth. "This is a most extraordinary case," said Dr. George Cribe jr., a breast cancer expert at the Cleveland clinic. "I have never heard of a man under the age of 45 getting breast cancer. I couldn't believe it."

Rose Kushner, a Maryland woman who wrote a book about breast cancer—*the paperback edition*, with a new title, "Why Me?", has just been released—and who runs an ad hoc advisory service for breast cancer patients, said that she has received several calls from men. Their circumstances, however, unlike Mr. Rothman's, suggest a possible cause for the disease.

"Several older men who had been receiving hormones for prostate therapy called," she said. "I also heard from three transsexuals who had lumps in their breasts. They were men who had become women and who were taking estrogen."

But Mr. Rothman cannot understand his case. "I have never taken hormones for anything," he said. However, there is a history of breast cancer in his family.

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Associated Press.

Posters in Athens promote Premier Constantine Caramanlis as one who "took over chaos and created a state."

Caramanlis, in Vote Campaign, Warns on Jeopardizing Greek Interests

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis, in a televised electoral speech, yesterday urged his fellow citizens to vote for his New Democracy party and not to jeopardize the country's interests through political experiments.

"The circumstances are critical and international conditions are dark. Adventurist experimentations like those proposed by our opponents may expose the country to serious dangers. The policies of New Democracy correspond to the basic interests of the nation and constitute a guarantee for the security of Greece," Mr. Caramanlis said.

The Premier has called a general election for next Sunday, a year ahead of schedule, to seek a fresh mandate to deal with the main issues facing the country. These include Greece's entry into the Common Market, the settlement of the Cyprus issue and of the Greek-Turkish dispute over the oil-rich continental shelf in the Aegean Sea.

National Interest

Mr. Caramanlis, speaking in the first of two 12-minute television appearances that are granted to all political party leaders, said his policy of alignment with the West corresponds to the geopolitical position and the interest of the country.

The government's main opponents are the Democratic Center Union (EDIK), the Socialist party (PASOK), the Moscow-oriented Greek Communist party (KKE), an alliance of five leftist parties, the Neo-Liberals and the extreme rightist National Rally.

The Premier said EDIK, which supports Greece's connection with the EEC but not a full alliance with the West, "resembles a person with a split personality."

Move May Not Silence Critics

Indonesia Schedules Release Of Many Political Detainees

By George McArthur

JAKARTA, Nov. 13.—The Indonesian government has announced a plan to rehabilitate its political prisoners, and with a touch of Javanese mysticism has labeled it operation Sakti—which means supernatural powers.

The operation is not expected to satisfy the government's critics or the prisoners themselves, and there is talk that if it turns out well it will be supernatural indeed.

Government officials say that the first 10,000 prisoners are to be released next month.

"The government shows every sign of sticking to its timetable," a Western diplomat said. "But it will be a long and messy process, and it will not satisfy people like Amnesty International."

Low Figure

This was a reference to the London-based human-rights organization, which estimates that the Indonesian government is holding as many as 100,000 political prisoners. The government admits to 31,461, a figure Western diplomats say is probably low.

The great majority of the prisoners have been held since the attempted Communist coup of 1965. That upheaval, even more than independance, is the focal point of Indonesian political thinking. It cost at least 80,000 lives, the estimate of a conservative Westerner who was here at the time. Some Indonesians put the toll as high as a million.

More than 500,000 persons were arrested, but most of them were released within a few months. The others were sent to prison camps on the major islands. These camps were closed to outsiders, but letters smuggled out and other evidence suggest that malnutrition and torture were common for years.

In the last few years conditions appear to have improved. A few visitors have been permitted, but they have been closely watched. The few prisoners who have been released have avoided foreigners.

Private Bungalow

Among those still detained is the late President Sukarno's Foreign Minister Subandrio, 61. He is held in a private bungalow in Nirbaya Prison. Under the present government, Subandrio, whose death sentence has been commuted, is not likely ever to be freed.

Another is Miss Ukijah, 26, who is held in an unguarded former leprosarium in central Java. She admits that the was present at the so-called crocodile hole where five generals were executed by the Communists. She was 14 at the time and has never been charged or tried. Presumably she will be freed.

The prisoners are said to have been separated into two classes, class A for those who will be charged and brought to trial and class B for those who will be released without being charged.

'Supervision' Planned

Most of these people will be resettled in areas close to their previous homes. After a year or two of "supervision," they will be virtually free as long as they remain politically inactive.

Another 10,000 class B prisoners are to be released in 1979, according to the plan, with the rest of the 28,000 class B prisoners released the following year.

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Cypriot Church Installs Leader

NICOSIA, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Archbishop Chrysostomos was enthroned today as head of the independent Cyprus Orthodox Church, and immediately made it clear that he intended to play an important role in the Greek-Cypriot community's political affairs.

In an hourlong speech from the throne of St. Barnabas, founder of the church, the archbishop said that until there was a final settlement of the Cyprus dispute the church would continue to work with the government and to struggle for the vindication of the rights of the Cypriot people.

The archbishop, 50, who succeeds the late President Makarios as head of the church, added, "As long as our land remains under foreign occupation and the invasion army remains on our soil we will continue the struggle."

Ferry Evacuated Off Cyprus Coast

NICOSIA, Nov. 13 (AP).—British and United Nations helicopters yesterday airlifted 126 passengers and crewmen from a Turkish ferry off the northern coast of Cyprus.

The boat was drifting too close to the harbor retaining wall at Kyrenia in heavy seas driven by gales, UN officials and witnesses reported.

The captain and five crewmen chose to stay aboard. The ship seemed out of danger by night as the wind subsided.

Lawyer Denied Apartment

N.Y. Ruling Allows Landlord to Exclude on Basis of Job

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—A landlord can lawfully discriminate against a prospective tenant on the basis of occupation, and he can try "to keep out of his building intelligent persons, aware of their rights, who may give him trouble in the future," a New York State Supreme Court justice has ruled.

The case was brought by a lawyer who is black, divorced and a woman. She was denied an apartment on the Upper West Side of Manhattan and said she had been unlawfully discriminated against.

The landlord denied this and said he had rejected her because she was a lawyer and "would be a source of trouble to me as a tenant."

This week, Justice Edward Greenfield of the State Supreme Court agreed with the landlord.

In actions not specifically prohibited by law he said, "A landlord is free to do what he wishes with his property, and to rent or not to rent to any given person at his whim."

Settlement Accepted

Furthermore, the complainant, Judith Pierce, general counsel of the City Commission on Human Rights, thought the matter was settled two weeks ago. She had agreed to accept $1,600 from the landlord, Stanley Stahl of Stahl Management, in return for dropping a complaint filed with the State Commission on Human Rights.

That means she is presumably barred from appealing Justice Greenfield's ruling, which technically said she was not entitled to an order enjoining the landlord from renting the apartment while her complaint was pending.

Because of these procedural oddities, the ruling apparently is final, and lawyers specializing in housing and civil-rights law said the decision could set a precedent.

The lawyers said it was the first decision in the state explicitly allowing a landlord to discriminate on the basis of occupation.

"The only restraints which the law has imposed upon free exercise" of a landlord's discretion, said Justice Greenfield, "is that he may not use race, creed, color, national origin, sex or marital status as a criteria.

"So, regrettable though it may be, a landlord can employ other criteria to determine the acceptability of his tenants—occupational, physical or otherwise.

"He may decide not to rent to singers because they are noisy, or not to rent to bald-headed men because he has been told they give wild parties.

"He can bar his premises to the lowest strata of society, should he choose, or to the highest, if that be his personal choice."

On her apartment application, Mrs. Pierce, 33, noted her profession and said her salary was more than $28,000 a year. Under the space for desired repairs, she had written in "painting" and two more words.

The landlord said those two words were "new rulings" and he argued in court that he thought "she would be a source of trouble to me as a tenant."

Mrs. Pierce said Wednesday that the two words she had written were "new appliances." She said she had very bad handwriting.

At the hearing, the landlord demonstrated that 30 per cent of his apartments have been rented to blacks and 60 per cent to unmarried people.

Rather than having as a tenant a lawyer attuned to her legal rights, he said he would have preferred a person who was less informed and more passive.

Bombing in Glasgow

GLASGOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Six persons were injured tonight when a bomb exploded outside a bar in the Gorbals district frequented mainly by Roman Catholics of Irish origin, the police said.

use, Senate Agree to Relax . Clean Water Standards

By Margot Hornblower

HINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP). Senate conferees have agreement on a com- clean-water bill that relax existing industrial ution standards and federal dams and other ederal water projects from nvironmental controls.

greement reached Thurs- amendments to the 1972 ct was hailed by industry asonable compromise be- environmental and eco- considerations. But en- ntal groups attacked the s' work as "a serious step rd."

nore than two years, the and Senate have debated roversial bill, which af- e spending of billions of in public funds for reatment plants and pri- nds for industrial cleanup nt.

ime to Compromise'

e comes a time when you compromise or you don't t a bill," said Sen. Jen- andolph, D-W.Va., chair- the Senate Environment blic Works Committee. the amendments, indus- ld be exempted from in- expensive new cleanup nt characterized in the as "the best available ogy" if it shows that the the equipment exceeds the

ver, this broad exemption pplies to so-called "con- al" pollution, measured by actors as suspended solids ater and fecal bacteria. adline for complying with ional pollution standards be moved from 1983 to

cond category of pollution, by toxic chemicals, often le to the human eye and dealt with in the 1972 act, be more strictly controlled. e chemicals listed in the industries would have to the best available tech- by 1984, with no exemp-

1987 Deadline

other potentially toxic cals, industry would have 1987 to install cleanup ment, but would be per- waivers under certain con- s.

n Daniel of the American r Institute, which represents 700 pulp and paper mills—among the nation's most polluting factories—said the exemption for conventional pollutants would result in considerable reduction in cost for his industry.

However, the relaxation of industrial standards was "a disappointment," according to Blake Early, of Environmental Action, a Washington-based lobby group. The 1987 deadline for cleaning up potential toxics means "we're going to be dumping pollutants without knowing the impact," he said.

On another critical issue, environmentalists deplored the blanket exemption of any federally authorized project from the requirement to get a permit for dredging wetlands, the swampy areas near rivers that control floods, spawn fish and naturally control pollution.

eria Accepts fthansa Steps

IERS, Nov. 13 (Reuters). ria said today that it was to cooperate with West ny's Lufthansa Airline in ty checks against extrem- acks, although it would no infringement of its ignty.

position was made in a by the Algerie Presse after talks with a West n delegation.

r the hijacking last month Lufthansa plane to Mo- u, Somalia, Bonn has all the airline's pas- s checked by unarmed nsa personnel before board-

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American, Russian Tourists Find There's Truth in the Propaganda

Soviet Group Praises Shops But Castigates the Subways

Tourism is growing between the United States and the Soviet Union. What do the Soviet tourists think of Americans and their ways? What do Americans think of the Soviet Union and its people? AP correspondents in Moscow sought out the impressions of four groups from both nations. Here are their reports.

By Thomas Kent

MOSCOW (AP).—U.S. department stores were wonderful, the subways dangerous and dirty. The people were friendly, but ignorant of the Soviet Union. Pornography seemed to be everywhere.

These are some of the impressions a 29-member Soviet tour group brought home from a 15-day tour this fall of New York, Washington, Detroit and Buffalo. They were among 200,000 Soviet citizens believed to tour Western countries every year, usually tightly chaperoned and carefully selected by official Soviet organizations.

In this case, most of the 29 tourists were automobile factory workers chosen by Communist officials at their plants. They returned with souvenirs ranging from U.S. records to stuffed versions of the comic strip dog Snoopy, but apparently remained certain that life is better in the Soviet Union.

Three members of the group noted repeatedly the material wealth they saw in the United States.

"The department stores were marvelous," said Natasha Lankina, a teacher of English from the city of Kazan. "They had absolutely everything."

"We had heard that many families had two or three cars but we had to see this for ourselves," added Rinat Gilyazov, an official from the Kamaz automobile factory complex 600 miles east of Moscow. "We also noticed excellent roads everywhere."

But group members were quick to point to U.S. social problems, which are constantly stressed in the Soviet press.

"We saw Harlem," said Viktor Zhmachinsky, a teacher at a polytechnic institute in the city of Gorky. "We knew this was a poor area, but you had to see it to believe it."

Mr. Gilyazov added, "In Buffalo, the center of the city is dying. There is no one to take care of it. The center city was empty, and the asphalt in bad condition."

The New York City subway was a particular shock for the Russians, whose own subways are built as underground art attractions.

"Our Moscow subway has some culture, some culture," Mr. Gilyazov said. "The New York subway is a mess. There are hooligans and it's awful to walk around. In these conditions, it's clear that the average American is forced to buy a car because he can't live without it."

Bookstores also drew the Russians' ire.

"What really shocked us," said Mr. Zhmachinsky, "was the pornographic literature right next to good books by good authors."

He said he was angered to see a book that seemed to comment favorably on Adolf Hitler, while "when we talked to Americans we found that they knew very little about the war, including that we lost 20 million dead."

Lenin Not Known

Group members said they were astounded when they handed out commemorative pins of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, and found that some Americans did not know who he was.

The Russians said they found glaring differences between social classes. "We were in some good and some bad apartments," Mr. Zhmachinsky said. "Everywhere we found housing expensive, up to half of a person's income. You can't miss the very big, rich houses and the great differences between them and the houses of ordinary workers."

Soviet citizens usually pay less than 10 per cent of their income for housing and utilities. Many Soviet citizens, particularly those in cities, live in apartments.

The dress and manners of Americans in public also disturbed the visitors. "Russians are more neatly dressed in public," Mr. Gilyazov asserted.

"In the United States, people in restaurants and museums are dressed in little shorts," added Mr. Zhmachinsky. "Here, someone would point it out, chide a person, if he wasn't conducting himself properly in public. Over there, everyone has his own style."

Television was a disappointment. "We watched television the first night we were there and could barely sleep afterward with the killing we saw," Mr. Zhmachinsky said. He said he approved of the children's programs, especially cartoons, but thought the number of commercials on television was excessive.

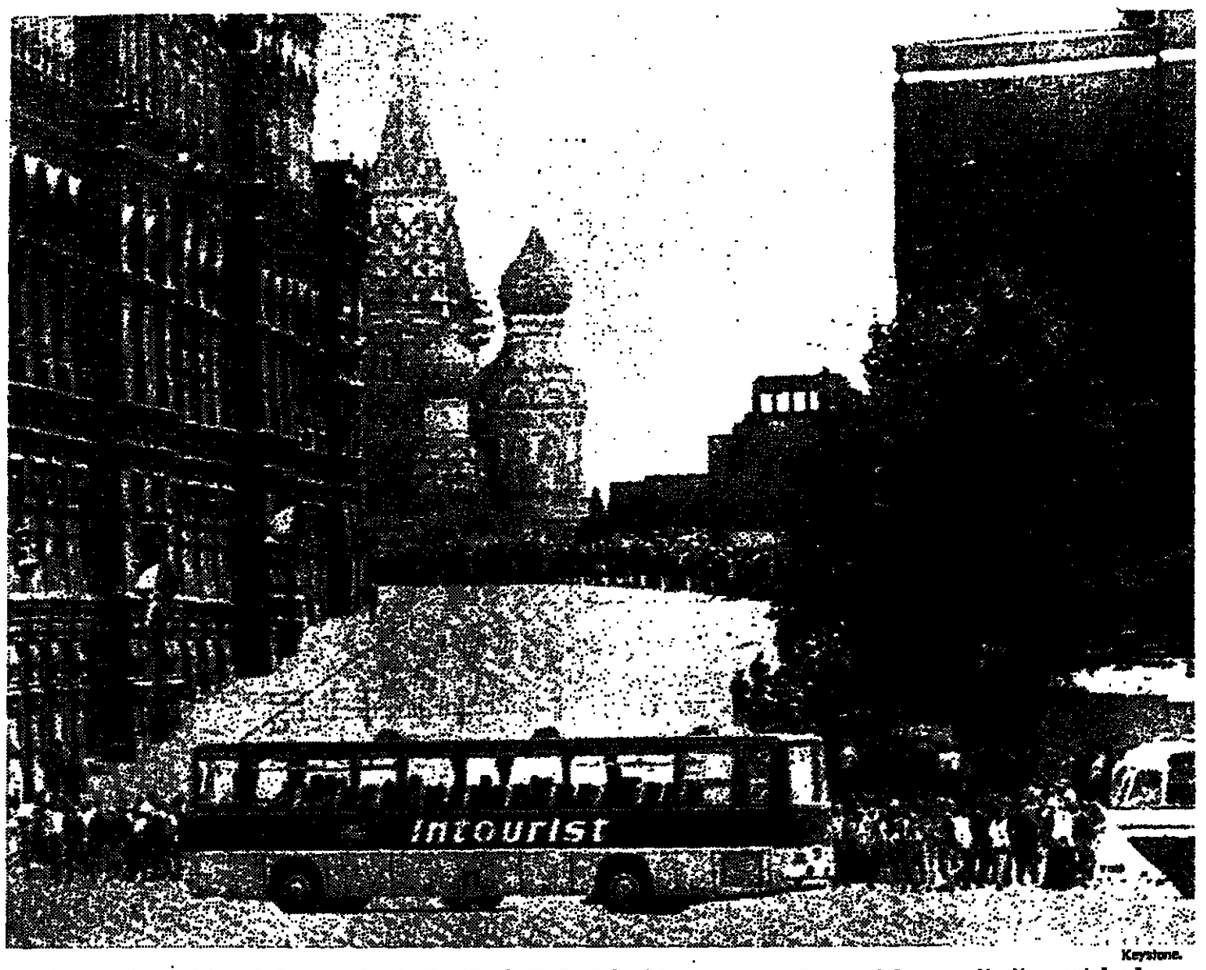
The Soviet delegation visited Ford automobile plants in Detroit and Buffalo and met with union officials from Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. The Russians praised the organization of work at the industrial plants but said employees seemed overworked and safety rules unsatisfactory.

"The workers don't have the opportunity to wash their hands or do anything," Miss Lankina said. "They can just collapse a bit during their rest period, then they have to go back to work."

The total cost of the four-city trip, through a private U.S. travel agency, was 300 rubles ($1,072), including transportation, meals and hotels. Most members of the group got subsidies from their trade unions.

In the United States, they were given $75 each for all incidental expenses and souvenirs—limiting their independence from the group and their ability to buy gifts. The most popular souvenirs were posters and records.

Entertainment for the group included the movie "Star Wars," and a trip to the Radio City Music Hall in New York.



Keystone.

Lines of tourists wind toward St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow as an Intourist bus awaits its next load.

U.S. Travelers Say Subways Wonderful but Shops Disma

By Seth Mydans

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"We were treated well, extra well," said Edgar Moore of Olathe, who is also a state representative. "We were impressed with the friendliness of the people. . . They seemed to be interested in our country just like we're interested in theirs."

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But he said he was leaving the country with a feeling of mistrust.

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"I thoroughly agree with what he said about peace, disarmament and mutual trust," Mr. Flinchbaugh said. "But I don't believe him. We say the same things and they don't believe us."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Flinchbaugh were among 38 Kansas farmers and their wives who visited Moscow and Kharkov under the "People-to-People" program initiated in the 1950s to promote international understanding.

They are part of the increasing flow of U.S. visitors to the Soviet Union, estimated to reach more than 100,000 this year.

Groups Preferred

The Russians prefer the tourists to come in organized groups. Those who come alone often find the rates high and their activities tightly restricted by officials of the Soviet tourist agency Intourist.

U.S. tourists are often surprised by the modernity of the big Soviet cities and the relative well-being of the people.

But they frequently complain of the lack of amenities in hotels and restaurants—bathrooms without soap, doors sometimes lacking knobs—and of the poor quality of service in restaurants and tourist establishments.

Although Dan Thiesson of Independence said, "It was good to get a better understanding of each other and our feelings toward each other," Mr. Flinchbaugh said there really was not a very high level of mutual understanding.

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Violent Subculture in Universities

Ordeal of Terrorism Stirs Deep German Fears

By Michael Getler

BONN—West Germany has successfully weathered a national ordeal that President Walter Scheel called "the worst" crisis of the Federal Republic. But its consequences have stirred deep anxieties among West Germans and fears of future trouble.

Three weeks after a bewildering series of events—including terrorist murders, an airline hijacking, a daring rescue of the hijacked hostages by elite West German commandos and three bizarre prison suicides—many things, at least outwardly, seem to be getting back to normal here.

Most West Germans, despite the highs and lows of anger and pride that swept through this country as events unfolded, have taken things in stride. Above all, Bonn's political leadership has shown remarkable stability and even unity throughout the ordeal.

Yet underneath this there is still a stomach-churning angst.

The immediate "anxiety and fear among many of us," said West Berlin legislator Peter Glotz, "is when and where the next terrorist event will be. Maybe not tomorrow but in three or four weeks it will come."

Other Concerns

But there are longer-range concerns about the stability of democracy and the possibility of a witch hunt against liberal political figures for being "too soft" on terrorism.

Simultaneously, there are concerns about a segment of university students who are becoming increasingly radicalized and isolated and perhaps driven further into isolation by recent events.

Despite the big manhunt for the 16 most-wanted terrorists, the killers of Chief Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback in April, banker Juergen Ponto in July and industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer last month are still at large.

In Bonn, a worried travel agent watches as many people cancel hotel bookings in France and Italy. They are afraid to drive cars with West German license plates into neighboring countries where terrorist sympathizers of the German Red Army Faction have threatened thousands of reprisals for the death in prison last month of three former leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang, the forerunner of the Red Army group.

People who had changed to air travel are now also switching their Lufthansa tickets to other airlines because they are taking seriously new terrorist threats to blow up three Lufthansa jets in the air after Nov. 15 in reprisal for those prison deaths.

Suicides Confirmed

The terrorists and their radical student supporters call those deaths "assassinations" by the state. But an internationally supervised autopsy has officially confirmed them as suicides—presumably made to look like murder—carried out just hours after the successful West German commando raid on the hijacked jetliner in Somalia foiled a bid to blackmail Bonn into release of the jailed terrorists.

Mr. Glotz, who oversees some 72,000 high school and university students in West Berlin and is a respected voice on education affairs nationally, sees a potentially dangerous subculture developing among perhaps 15 to 20 per cent of West Germany's nearly 1 million university students.

"That's nearly 200,000 people," Mr. Glotz said, "who are very critical of the state, who are willing to believe that Germany is developing as a fascist state. Though they are not terrorists, they don't believe the government explanations. They think it was murder in the Stammheim Prison. Many of them don't read the newspapers. They don't have much connection to society. They only talk among themselves and get their information through this subculture.

"Many people don't think it is serious, but it is. German politicians need to go into these universities and talk to these students, but they don't do it," he said.

Puzzling Questions

In effect what Mr. Glotz is saying is that while West German society today still does not really feel threatened by a small, though deadly, band of extreme leftist anarchists, the problem could be much worse years from now.

Beyond these concerns lie still other puzzling questions. Why does this prosperous and democratic country produce such a brutal and clever breed of terrorist? How, over the long run, will West Germany respond without endangering its democratic system?

Revulsion against the murderous acts of the Red Army Faction is virtually total throughout West German society. Whatever ideological underpinnings the Baader-Meinhof gang might once have had during the Vietnam war have long since disappeared into what most observers equate as clear anarchism aimed at overthrowing West Germany's political system without any idea of what is to replace it.

Unlike some other revolutionary movements, there is no worker support at all. "They are just bums, spoiled little rich kids who went to university and learned nothing. They ought to be shot," said an auto mechanic near Wiesbaden.

The Red Army tactics have been deplored by former student radical leaders of a decade ago such as Rudi Dutschke and Daniel Cohn-Bendit, by liberal authors such as Nobel Prize-winner Heinrich Boell, and by all of West Germany's small but still radical Communist parties, completing what seems to be total ideological isolation of the terrorists.

Moreover, the skillful handling of the Schleyer kidnapping and hijacking episode by the left-center coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has strengthened the middle ground of German politics.

Nevertheless, the aftermath of those episodes has also moved German public opinion more toward the conservative side on certain issues as evidenced by the popular support for adoption of the death penalty here, which the government opposes.

New Laws Sought

It has also brought demands from conservative politicians for even stronger new laws, such as one for monitoring conversations between jailed terrorists and their lawyers, also opposed by the government.

Most importantly, however, rightist politicians here, supported by elements of the conservative press, have also been pointing their finger at Mr. Boell and other intellectuals and even at former Chancellor Willy Brandt as examples of persons whose alleged naive acceptance of radicalism in universities and soft stance against terrorist sympathizers has led to West Germany's present troubles.

This has produced concerns of a "witch-hunt" that could go beyond the issue of terrorism into a wider anti-intellectual attitude and repression, and a labeling of those who criticize the materialistic aspect of West German society as sympathizers and subversives.

Both Mr. Schmidt and especially Mr. Scheel have repeatedly and forcefully spoken out against this, warning that criticism was vital to democracy and to the preservation of civil liberties. And, there is no real evidence at this point that a witch-hunt will materialize and gain popular support.

Ironically, the rightist assault might have been stronger and more successful except for the fact that the supposedly maximum security jail where the prisoners died—and into which guns, explosives and other items were smuggled—is in a state under the control of the conservative opposition Christian Democrats.

Prof. Karl-Dietrich Bracher of Bonn University said he sees no real movement away from the broad consensus of West Germany's recent politics.

Danger Cited

Like Mr. Glotz, Prof. Bracher believes the situation in the universities is more alarming and that "if there is a danger to German democracy" it will come from the effects of unemployment, particularly from the one-third of the unemployed who are young people.

For Social Democrat legislator Wolfgang Roth, however, the question of whether widespread repression of criticism evolves from recent events is still open.

Mr. Roth, a former leader of the leftist-oriented youth wing of his party, said "it depends on whether the Social Democrats campaign vigorously for liberalism and an open society or whether they become defensive. If they draw back . . . there will be a trend to the right . . . maybe somewhat comparable to the McCarthy era in America."

Mr. Roth believes the Social Democrats "are not really decided how far to go in this field" and that a vigorous defense of civil liberties must be made by liberals in all parties.

There are other contradictions here.

While some in the universities may be becoming more radical, probably a lot more are becoming more conservative, in part because the economic situation has placed a premium on studies and on ridding oneself, at least on the surface, of Marxist views.

There is also a widespread view, as one Cologne student put it, that the terror "has hurt the legitimate cause of the left. We just can't identify with sheer aggression."

Perhaps the crisis has also cut into the ranks of terrorist sympathizers. At the burial of the three dead terrorists last month, some 1,000 mourners showed up, only about one-fourth as many as showed up a year ago after Ulrike Meinhof committed suicide.

Quiet in Germany

The wave of bombings and demonstrations by Red Army sympathizers that followed announcement of the prison deaths took place all over Western Europe except in West Germany, which was relatively quiet.

But a law student at Bonn University warned against misinterpreting that. There is "actually more cold control in them than other groups. It is more typically German," he said.

Indeed, although Justice Ministry officials said there are only about 50 hard-core terrorists still at large, there are at least several hundred more who are willing accomplices and they constitute what Georg Sieber, the former chief psychologist of the Munich Police Department, called "the most highly qualified underground in Europe."

These terrorists are "intelligent, alert and sensitive. They come from good homes and have a good education," he said. Unlike the Baader-Meinhof group that moved around more or less openly, the new breed "live incognito. Their actions are prompted and justified in individual terms. There is no solidarity among them. Those who help them do so out of personal compassion and not because they believe in their aims."

In effect, Mr. Sieber believes, West Germany "now has to deal with a unique problem: that of intellectual terrorism, politically articulated and practiced by people of whom this state would, in happier circumstances, perhaps have been proud."

'43 U.S. Trains Finally to Get Use

By Thomas W. Lippman

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, (WP).—It was 1943 and the U.S. Army was already planning for the day when it would be called upon to occupy and administer a devastated Europe. In the fever of war production, the Army had ordered a fleet of railroad cars, built on the narrower European gauge, that could be shipped on short notice and put into service in France and Germany.

The cars were never needed, never shipped, never even assembled. For 30 years they lay in storage in their original crates at a supply depot in New Cumberland, Pa. Now at last they are getting ready to roll—on the rail lines of Egypt.

As part of its huge economic assistance program here, the United States has shipped 369 flatcars, boxcars and gondolas that were disposed of as surplus by the Army earlier this year. Built for European tracks and couplings, they were useless in the United States, but are compatible with Egyptian equipment.

$1,156 a Car

According to Hans Bang, project coordinator for the U.S. Agency for International Development, the rail cars have been sold to the Egyptians at 18 per cent of their original 1943 acquisition cost. Egypt is paying $1,156 a car, including shipping costs, or less than half a million dollars for a fleet—a minute fraction of what it would cost to buy them new or build them in Egypt's railroad car factory.

Mr. Bang and other U.S. officials said that when they first spotted the rail cars on U.S. surplus-property disposal lists and offered them to Egypt, the price was so low that Egyptian railroad officials believed that it was a mistake and did not respond.

The money for the purchase is from a low-interest, 20-year aid loan.

A grimy turn-of-the-century railroad workship here has been turned into an assembly plant for the cars. Except for some minor rusting and flaking paint, the equipment appears to be in good condition, but workers in the plant said that some parts are missing and assembly cannot be completed without them.

Extensive Network

Unlike many developing countries, Egypt has an extensive network of railroads, dating back to the first Alexandria-Cairo line built by the British in 1852.

About 4,320 kilometers of track link Cairo, the Suez Canal, the port of Alexandria, the industrial center at Helwan, the Libyan border town of Salloum and the tourist city of Luxor in upper Egypt. Heavy passenger traffic, inadequate roads, the demands of the military and insufficient maintenance have strained the railroads' ability to meet the increasing demands on them. Egypt needed new freight cars, according to officials familiar with the transaction, and the U.S. surplus fleet was an unanticipated bargain.

The United States is reportedly considering providing financial assistance to enable the Egyptians to buy new switching engines and refrigerated produce cars.

Launching Is Delayed For European Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The launching of the European Space Agency's first weather satellite, Meteosat, has been postponed due to a leaking valve in the second stage of a Delta rocket, space agency officials reported yesterday.

The launching was originally scheduled for Thursday. The delay could last from four or five days to several weeks.

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Changes in Language, Habits

Transition in Algeria An Often-Rocky Roa

By Jonathan Randal

ALGIERS (WP).—Driving out of Algiers no longer involves the sudden transition from big city to countryside. In the 15 years since independence, Algiers gradually has claimed increasing bits of the fertile fields of the Mitidja, the coastal malarial swamp that French settlers drained and turned into rich farming land in the 19th century.

Churches in Mitidja villages have become mosques or offices for the now nearly moribund National Liberation Front, the victor in the nearly eight-year war for independence from France.

The land is still rich, although not so rich now that the former hired hands have taken over from the highly mechanized and sophisticated French landowners.

Little wine is now produced here. The main crops are wheat and table grapes, in line with the government policy of tearing up vineyards and making it harder for this officially Moslem nation to slake its thirst with alcohol.

Taxes on Alcohol

It was bad enough, the local tipplers complained, when the government in January taxed whiskey and other imported alcohol so that whiskey cost more than $80 a bottle in shops and nearly $11 a drink in bars. But zealous taxmen applied similar taxes on local wine. A bottle of *vin ordinaire* ended up costing four times as much as a three-course meal—much to the joy of the local breweries and soft-drink manufacturers.

Finally, after three months of public complaints, the wine tax was reduced and the best bottles can now be purchased in shops for no more than $3.75.

But the alcohol tax—and even changing the day of rest from Sunday to the traditional Friday of Islam—caused less upset in everyday lives than the changing of all signs to Arabic.

The decision was a victory for the cultural and religious purists, but it has caused havoc. For French remains the language of the vast majority of literate Algerians, who, like their uneducated fellow citizens, are at a loss in trying to find their around their country.

As a gesture, some road —but not any of those on or streets—are now also w in Latin letters. And African sun and rain have ed up to wash away or h some of the light paint us hide the original Latin-let names.

The only Algerians unbot by the change are the young learn Arabic as their prim language right from the grade, with French taught foreign language in the thi fourth grade.

"The small children do no derstand French and have t reading and writing it or speaking with any ease, grandmother complained.

Critics claim that young gerians learn neither Frenc Arabic—or much else—prope schools nowadays. But the gr mother contrasted the situ with her own youth.

Her father was poor and erate. He wanted a son, but theless sent his only chil school until she was 14. " from the children of the cadi bouchages [Algerian dignita I was the only Moslem and French kids disdainfully calle the Moorish girl," she rec

'Went Too Fast'

Today she has become a b a snob, turning up her no the poorer country folk who, Independence, have swarmed the rich Mitidja villages like own, Birtouta.

In a way she treats them the way she herself was tr so many years ago by the Fr

"We went too fast, too f she told an old foreign friend hadn't seen her for six years

"The young want it all v out working. Now we have a dozen taxis because the y work in the new factories in around Algiers. They want ev thing—cakes and parties, the torbikes and cars, school, school and university."

"Maybe in 10 years it wil better," she said. "You ca make a country in 15 years.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1977

[illegible]uromarket

Strong Comeback by Sterling Catches Bankers by Surprise

By Carl Gewirtz

[illegible]IS, Nov. 13 (IHT).—Sterl[illegible] a triumphant comeback [illegible] international capital mar[illegible] week when the European [illegible] Steel Community an[illegible] that it was raising £15 [illegible] in the Eurobond market. [illegible] 12-year issue was announc[illegible] a coupon of 10 per cent, [illegible] undoubtedly will be re[illegible] in light of the overwhelm[illegible] demand, which at the end of [illegible] totaled £170 million. The [illegible] the managers have in [illegible] where the appro[illegible] coupon level should be is in [illegible] to establish how much of [illegible] demand is real.

[illegible] the relatively small size [illegible] loan and the manager's [illegible] to assure subscrib[illegible] that their requests will [illegible] banks have no doubt in[illegible] their demand in the hopes [illegible] something near their [illegible] needs—a rather common [illegible] in the Eurobond mar[illegible]

[illegible] borrower apparently is un[illegible] to increase the amount of [illegible] because it does not [illegible] sterling. Although the [illegible] date of the issue has been [illegible] to tomorrow instead of [illegible] as initially planned, [illegible] refuse to comment on [illegible] the coupon is likely to be [illegible] only thing they say is [illegible] light of present condi[illegible] the coupon does appear to [illegible] of line."

[illegible]esponse a Surprise

[illegible] the artificial infla[illegible] the demand, the response [illegible] does seem to have [illegible] bankers by surprise. The [illegible] terms in fact were pegged [illegible] prevailing rates offered in [illegible] domestic bond market on the assumption that, from international investors' point of view, the two were interchangeable.

This assumption may have been wrong. Retail investors, whose desire to hold sterling has been whetted by glowing reports of what North Sea oil will mean to the value of the currency, apparently were put off entering the domestic U.K. bond market by the paperwork needed in order to get the withholding tax refunded. At least this is the interpretation Continental bankers make of the surprisingly heavy retail demand for the Euroloan—the first to be denominated in sterling since 1972.

Another possibility, of course, is that Continental bankers had little incentive to encourage clients to enter the domestic U.K. bond market because the commissions to be earned are minuscule compared to the standard profits they can earn by selling Eurobonds.

In any event, the demand is there and this is leading bankers to question whether the rate offered in the Euromarket need be pegged to the level offered on domestic bonds. When the Canadian dollar sector of the Eurobond market was initiated, the bonds offered here carried coupons that were considerably lower than domestic Canadian rates.

Logic would have suggested that the situation be reversed, as in both cases the domestic bond markets are much more liquid and offer investors an easier opportunity to sell—an advantage that should be reflected in the coupons offered in the less liquid Euromarket. But the tax-free aspect of the Eurobond market, the anonymity and the higher commissions available to bankers apparently outweigh that advantage.

Other Issues

A number of other sterling-denominated issues are said to be in the offing. The next one is to be for Total Marine, the U.K. affiliate of Cie. Française des Pétroles, which will be selling £25 million of seven-year bonds. A procedural snafu has held up the announcement of this loan, expected to be made tomorrow night. However, managers have no reason to regret the delay, because by then they will know the final terms offered on the Coal and Steel Community and will be able to use them in setting their terms.

Three banks will share the honors in managing the Total issue: Morgan Stanley will run the books, Morgan Grenfell will fulfill the Bank of England's requirements that a member of the Accepting Houses committee be included and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, which was the lead manager in previous issues for the French parent com-

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U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP).—A rapid rise in the price of grain futures was stemmed last week by the government's report that American farmers have grown record corn and soybean crops.

But despite the outlook for huge grain production, futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade closed generally higher than they did the previous week.

The major factor that offset the depressing impact of estimates for a 6.37-billion-bushel corn crop and a 1.68-billion-bushel soybean yield was news of an increase in export activity. The report said that more soybeans were being exported than ever before.

Some buying was prompted by the blizzard that swept through portions of the Midwest on Wednesday. But later traders speculated that the cold snap accompanying the inclement weather might benefit crops by hardening the muddy fields that have been hampering harvesting.

Most of the gains were posted Monday, as traders guessed the government would report a large amount of soybeans had been exported a week earlier. But the announced 23.9-million-bushel export figure, while almost a record, didn't quite meet traders' expectations. Then, prices moved erratically within relatively narrow ranges.

Other items that affected grain futures trading included:

- The Agriculture Department's report that corn harvesting was ahead of normal, with 77 per cent completed as of a week ago last Friday. But soybean harvesting, it estimated, was behind schedule with only 74 per cent of the crop in the bins.
- Steady to improved cash bids for grains.
- More reluctance of farmers to sell crops at relatively low prices.
- Confirmation that China had not only bought U.S. soybean oil but might be considering purchasing grain from this country.

Price changes for other commodities traded in Chicago included a 2 3/4 to 4 1/4 cent gain in oats, with the December contract closing at $1.35; soybean oil was 14 to 25 points higher, December 19.06; soybean meal was $2.30 to $6.30 a ton higher, December $164.70; iced broilers were 5 lower to 45 higher, December 36.15.

The U.S. Economic Scene

The Bulls Find Something to Cheer About

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—For a change, the bulls on the economy and the stock market had something to cheer about last week as some of the fog enveloping the business and political scenes began to lift. Most of the latest data showed that business activity ran fairly strong last month after the well-recognized and worrisome lull that started in midsummer. That's the major reason for the better atmosphere.

The economy's pause in the third quarter had created more nervous tension this year than the similar interruptions in the last two years because the business expansion is now much older and, therefore, closer to its end.

It may be premature to proclaim that the economic skies are bright again and that the year's bear market on Wall Street has ended though it can certainly be said that some recent developments in the business world and in Washington have changed the current economic weather to better conditions. They're at least partly sunny or partly cloudy, depending on one's point of view.

Even the financial markets, which had been so gloomy most of the year, are now showing a somewhat less pessimistic attitude under the influence of several factors, in addition to the economy's improving performance in the fourth quarter.

Quite Expansive

There is also the realization that monetary policy, while more restrictive than a few months ago, is still quite expansive and not likely to be tightened fiercely in the near future. And there is the widespread belief that the administration will recognize the scope and the potential impact of the heavy tax increases being legislated by the Congress in Social Security, energy and other matters and will push hard on the fiscal front to keep the expansion going next year.

The most dramatic evidence of a somewhat better sentiment in the investment world appears in the performance of the stock market this month. It has risen more than 40 points since reaching a two-year low at 800.85 in the Dow Jones industrial average on Nov. 2. The bond market has also improved, and even the weakened dollar became steadier in the last few days. Lessened fears over tighter money and higher interest rates were important factors in the turnaround of the markets.

For those who believed the summer lull was just a brief interlude in the expansion of an economy moving in fits and starts, the most recent figures on retail sales, industrial production, personal income and employment were all satisfying confirmation of their views.

They also found support in two near-billion-dollar actions during the last week—the fat year-end dividend for stockholders voted by the General Motors Corp. and the successful sale of that much stock and debentures in the public market by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Strong and Promising

Both actions lend credence to the view that underlying economic conditions are strong and promising. So does the fact that there has been a brisk pace of credit expansion this year, both for business and personal purposes, and for the activities of state and local governments.

The Federal Reserve Board has estimated that total borrowings by all entities in the nation ran at an annual rate of about $400 billion in the third quarter this year—or about $90 billion more than in the similar period of last year. This has raised the ratio of total borrowings to the dollar value of the gross national product above 20 per cent, which is close to the record peak of the speculative boom of early 1973.

The economy is also being helped now by the stimulus injected into it earlier this year when Congress approved large public-works expenditures to aid

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New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The stock market, buoyed by encouraging economic developments, posted its best weekly gain of the year last week in accelerated trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 35.95 points to finish the week at 845.89. The Dow's previous record this year was for the week ended April 15, when the blue-chip barometer rose by 28.88.

Last week's rally began on Thursday when the Dow climbed 14.12 to register its biggest one-day gain since Oct. 13, 1976. The upsurge continued on Friday with the Dow registering a 13.34-point advance.

Turnover on the Big Board last week jumped to 129.05 million shares compared with 94.79 million in the preceding week. On Friday, volume swelled to 35.26 million shares, a record for 1977.

A combination of factors sparked the rally. Analysts said that more and more investors were becoming convinced that the Federal Reserve Board was easing up on credit restraints and that interest rates were beginning to level off. Rising interest rates have been a major reason for the market's long slide.

Evidence that the Fed is taking its foot off the brake came after the close of the market Thursday with the announcement that the nation's money supply over the preceding week had dropped $3.4 billion. The drop was considerably more than Wall Street's expectations, and this sharpened speculation that the Fed was taking an easier line.

Will the rally continue? The answers are mixed. Bynum Vickory, vice-president of investments for the Dry Dock Savings Bank, said he thought "the probabilities are very good for a short-term decline to the area of approximately 760 in the Dow despite the week's sharp gain."

Other analysts are more bullish. Leslie Pollack, senior vice-president of Shearson Hayden Stone, Inc., thinks the market has established a good base around the 800 level.

The credit markets were also strong last week. They scored their strongest gains since early September as investment bankers, bond traders and portfolio managers became more encouraged about the outlook for interest rates.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]ORK (AP) — Weekly Over the [illegible] stocks giving the high, low [illegible] bid prices for the week with the [illegible] from the previous week's last [illegible]. All quotations supplied by the [illegible] Association of Securities Dealers [illegible] not actual transactions but are [illegible] interdealer prices at which [illegible] securities could have been sold. [illegible] do not include retail markup, [illegible] or commission. [illegible] supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KeystFd .20	165	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ½
KeysInt .44	x84	15⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
KeyOTC .11e	217	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
KeyPort .25e	46	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ½
Kimball .56	241	13	10⅜	12	+1¼
KindCre .08	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	
KingInt	100	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
KloofGM .27e	970	6 3-16	5⅛	5⅛	—5-16
KnapeV 1	43	17½	16½	17½	+1
Knudsn .60	91	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
KogerPr .53e	169	13¾	10	13⅜	+ ⅜
Kratos .5	34	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
Kroyknt .25	27	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+1
Kruger .60	80	13¼	10⅞	13⅛	+ ½
Kulicke	255	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
KyotoCe .031	19	13⅜	10⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
LTTCO 1.30b	6	24	24	24	
LMF Cp .28b	203	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
LaZ Boy .72	x14	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
LacidStl .251	82	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
LamaTony .20	52	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Lancast .64a	108	25⅜	23½	25⅜	+2⅜
Lancain 1.20	127	24½	24	24½	— ¼
Lanchrt .20e	63	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
LandBsh .50	11	14½	14	14½	
LndBkFla .26	63	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
LaneCo .60a	33	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Larsen .88	1	13⅛	13	13	
Lawrys .28	69	11½	11	11½	+1½
Lawson .24	154	15¾	14½	15⅝	+1⅛
LearPet .10	x497	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+1⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
LeaPlat .48	161	14	13¼	14	— 4
LeonSilv .30	14	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
LewisP .15b	39	11⅞	11½	11½	
Lexitron	67	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Liberlm .80	x9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
LibtyHo	275	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
LibNICp 1	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ¼
LibNHLf .23	879	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅛
LfInsGa .88	183	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
LFinvs .12	452	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
LfdStor .88	411	18¾	18	18½	+ ½
LinBcst	916	23⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+2⅛
Linc Nst 1.88	65	23	22½	23	+ ½
LinNsl pf 1.05	10	12	12	12	
LincTT 2.20	77	31¼	30⅛	30½	— ½
Lindbrg .60	107	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
LiquiBox .10e	45	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
LiqdAir 1.40	51	25⅜	25⅛	24⅛	+ ½
Litronix	239	1 1-16	⅞	⅞	—3-16
LittlArt .50	10	15	15	15	
LongFib 7.00a	0	175	175	175	
LaOlfEx	525	10⅛	13⅛	10⅝	+ ½
LowesCo .23	679	22⅜	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
LyndenT	23	7⅛	7½	7⅝	— ½
LyonMtl .83a	25	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
MT Mtg 1.04a	20	16⅛	16¼	15⅝	
MGFCom	3911	5⅞	2⅞	3⅝	+7-16
MCI wt	1532	2 1-16	1 9-16	1⅞	+5-16
MFY Ind .16	525	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
MGF Oil .5	528	9½	8½	9¼	+ ¾
MSI Dat .21e	655	12⅞	11½	12⅛	+1⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MTS Sy .16	215	15	12	15	+2⅛
MacDer .60	57	12	12¼	12⅛	+ ¼
Mackylnt	2	7⅛	⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
MacBloe .40	22	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
MadsGE 1.40	120	15	15	15	+ ⅛
MagmaE	150	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
MagmaP	1273	13	8⅝	13	+1¼
Magnet .03r	87	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
Makita .63r	359	23	23	23⅛	
Malllert .50	650	33	33	33⅛	+3
MgtAssis	3354	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
MgtAs pf .32e	75	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Manitw .83a	64	24	23¼	24	
MfBkLA .63b	53	10	13⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
MfrsNat 2.20	75	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ¼
MfgData .10e	388	10	8⅞	10	+ ⅜
Marcus .23b	53	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
MarCoil .10e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
MarlnCp 1.40	19	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Marion	1031	17⅞	15⅛	17	+1
MarkPd	253	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
MTwnBs .83	3	26	26	26	
MarshSu .55	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Marshl 2.32	32	37½	37	37⅛	+ ½
MrldNat .72	574	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ½
MassLFE	1	½	½	½	
Malltica .20	38	5	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
MaulLP .40	x14	13	12⅜	13	+ ¼
MayPet	220	7	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
Mayflwr .60b	104	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜

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Head Office: 3-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Phone 214-1111 Telex J22325
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London, New York, Los Angeles, Frankfurt, Sydney, Singapore, São Paulo, Beirut, Hong Kong, Toronto, Luxembourg, Curaçao

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Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
McCorm	.26	759	15¼	14½	15¼	+¾
McDowE	.17e	165	11½	11⅜	11½	
McFarlE	.05e	245	4	3¾	3⅞	
McMorn	.10	1237	13	11½	12⅞	+1½
McQuay	80	139	17¼	15½	17¼	+1¾
MedGen		130	7	6½	7	+½
Medford	1.3		35	35	35	
MdCmpS	.10e	142	6⅛	3⅝	4⅛	-2
MedDevl		125	3½	2¼	3½	+1¼
Medrn	.30e	2310	19½	17½	19½	+2
MeenanO	.24	3	8½	8½	8½	
Megadat		161	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
MellonN	2.60	415	49	47½	48¾	+1¼
MercBcp	2.20	55	27½	27¼	27⅜	-⅛
MercBk	.84	24	12½	12¼	12½	
Merc pf	3	14	39	38½	38½	-½
MerTx pf	3	3	68½	66⅞	67½	-1
Merchin	.99	59	14¾	14	14¾	
MerchNt	.92	14	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+½
MercurG	43	33	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Merit		53	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
Mervyn		519	38	35¼	38	+2¾
MetPro	.07e	214	4½	4	4½	+½
MetroDvl		41	5¾	5½	5¾	
MeyerF	40b	478	22¾	22¼	22¾	+½
MichNtl	1b	110	29½	27¾	29½	+1½
Micrdat		1549	12¾	10¼	12⅝	+¾
Microfo		199	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
MidCont	.32	163	10⅜	10¼	10¼	-⅛
MdldBcp	1a	53	16½	16	16	-½
Mid.Bks	2	43	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
Midnile	.27e	210	5½	5⅛	5¼	
MidwDis	.25	87	9½	9	9⅛	+⅛
MidwFid	.60	x49	18	17	18	+1
MillHer	.48	167	17½	16¾	17½	
Millipr	.16	609	23⅝	21⅞	23⅜	+1½
MinoSat	.60	28	43½	38	43½	+2½
MinRes	10e	50	1 13-16	1¾	1¾	
MiniCpl		49	7¾	7	7¾	+½
MnnEab	10e	185	4½	3⅞	4½	+⅜
Mnrlmk		113	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
MissVlG	1.40	35	17½	16¾	17½	+½
M'gui		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
MobGas	1.32	7	16	16	16	
ModEnr		454	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
MohW		139	11¼	9⅝	10	-1
ModuCpl		1683	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+½
Molex	10	43	19½	18½	19½	+1
MorCap	88	1215	20½	18⅛	18⅞	-⅝
MontCo		30	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-½
MonuEn		439	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	
MonuCp	56	2044	19¾	19¼	19¾	
Mosrust	.28	427	11¾	9¾	11⅛	+1⅛
MotreCs	1.20	1605	26½	24⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
MoorePd	.60	x25	15½	15½	15½	
MorFlo	.01e	129	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+⅜
MoranF	.03r	787	10¾	10¼	10¼	-⅛
Morsnin	.24	523	11½	11⅛	11½	+½
Mosinee	40	31	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Mostek		1477	14⅞	12¾	14	+1⅜
MotClub	10	202	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
MinBks	1	3	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
Multim	.60	196	24½	24¼	24½	+½
MyersInd	.30	87	6½	6⅛	6½	
NCNB Cp	.52	459	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅜
NFC Cp	10	112	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1
NN Cp	1.60	102	23¾	22¾	23¼	+½
NUS Cp	12	231	12½	10½	12½	+2
NaragCp	.80	101	15	12½	14¾	+1¾
NshCtBk	.30e	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
Nalcolnd	.24e	21	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
NathFam		22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
NBkCDa		289	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
NtBkGa	.60	35	10¼	10¼	10¼	
NatByPo	1.40	98	27½	25½	27½	+2
NtCntFi	1.32	71	18½	18½	18½	
NtCtyCr	2.05	434	42	41¾	42	
NtComN	2	4	29	29	29	
NtCntSv	.20	36	17	16	17	+1
NConvSl	.60	202	14¾	13¾	14¾	+1½
NtDataCp	.12	650	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+½
NEnyCtl		153	3	3	3	
NatLife	.20	229	5¾	5	5½	+¼
NtrtFla	.20	150	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
NtHldLn	.30	89	7⅝	7 7-16	7 7-16	-⅛
NRecLs	.50e	10	16½	16	16½	+½
NtShoes	s	30	5½	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
NtlUMIr		175	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
NTechSv		10	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
NatUtil	1.44	127	24¼	22¼	24¼	+2
NtValve	1.75	13	35½	34¼	35½	+2¼
NWrLf		174	4 13-16	4 11-16	4¾	+1-16
Natwide	.42	459	12	10½	11⅞	+1⅜
NwideRE	.15e	71	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
NaumBr		69	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Nutrog	15	5	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝
NeviiBco	.80a	x18	15½	15	15½	
NevadSL	.60	210	15¾	14½	15¾	+1¼
NewAFd	1.40e	83	12¼	11¾	12	+⅛
NEnMer	1.40	134	17½	17	17½	+½
NHavWt	3.36	24	72	50	64	+14
NJNtCp	2	30	24½	23¼	24½	+1¼
NJNGas	1.32	48	16	16	16	
NPennEx	.36	x26	8¾	8¾	8¾	
NPlanRt	96	x15	10½	10½	10½	
NewelCo	.60	x160	10½	9½	10⅛	+⅝
NwclPh		566	2¼	2 1-16	2¼	
Nicolet	23	474	11⅞	10⅜	11⅝	+⅞
NielsnA	60	1003	22⅝	21	22⅝	+1½
NielsnB	.60	293	22½	21	22½	+1⅜
Nissan	28r	4	30	29⅜	30	+⅝
NobleAff	28	3072	37¼	34⅛	36¾	+1½
Nofank	.25	28	10	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
NordRes		191	12	11¾	12	+⅛
Nordstr	.36	280	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
Norin	15r	87	10	9¾	10	+⅛
NoCarGs	1	28	11⅜	11½	11⅝	+⅛
NoEOl un	1.02e	49	40¾	39¼	39½	-½
NthPnlP		55	9	8½	9	+½
NeagtBn		7	23	22½	22½	
NoestHar	1	3	42	41½	42	+¼
NoStBCP		X86	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
NwtNGs	.88	445	10⅝	10¼	10¼	-⅛
NwOhBs	1.70	31	33¾	33	33¾	+⅛
NwtFln	40	132	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
NwFnlnv		55	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
NwtNtLf	.75	307	23	21⅞	23	+1
NwstPS	1.70	x75	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
NwPrtCe	1.20	37	19½	19½	19½	
Norirst	1.72	65	34¾	32¼	34¼	+2
Nowsc	.35e	35	26¾	24½	26¼	+1⅝
Noxell	64	249	16¼	15¾	16¼	+½
NuclDyn		502	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+⅜
Nuclr Ex		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
NuclSvc	.11e	95	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
OSR Cp	s	315	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
OakbrkC	.20	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
OceanDr	.20	370	32¾	29	32¾	+3¾
OcnDr pf	3	11	60¾	59¼	60¾	+1½
OceanOil		39	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1
Oceanrg	10e	2344	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
OceanEx		205	5⅝	4⅞	5	
OffsLog	.40	486	14	13¾	14	+¼
OglivyM	1.40	101	38¼	34¾	38¼	+3¾
OhioCas	1.72	274	45¾	42½	45¾	+3½
OhCtzTr	1.80	4	29¾	29⅜	29¾	
OhFerro	.43	108	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Oilgear	1	7	14	13½	13½	
OldKen	.90b	38	20	19¾	20	
OldNatE	.84b	14	22¾	22½	22¾	+½
O'dRepl		932	20½	17	20¼	+3½
OldStone	1.10	24	18	17¾	18	+¼
Olsten	.14	123	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
OlympF	.93	161	18½	17⅝	18⅜	
OmahNt	1.50	16	19	19	19	
OmegaOpt	.18e	138	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅜
OnlicCL		400	11½	10½	11¼	+½
OprCRad		440	5	4	5	+1
Orbanco	.40	35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
OregPC	.88a	125	25	24¾	24¾	-⅛
OrionCap		520	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
OrionRh		123	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
Oshman	.12e	34	8½	7½	8½	+1
Ormonic		50	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
OtterTP	1.72	x166	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+⅝
OversAir		11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Ozoce		359	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
PCA Int	.26e	385	9	7¾	9	+1¼
PRF Cp		54	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
PVC Inl	.80a	104	12¾	10½	12¼	+1½
PabstB	1.20	8882	28	26¼	26⅞	-⅛
Paccar	1.40	279	45¼	42½	45	+2¼
PacBld	.16	78	11¼	10	11¼	+1¼
PacCHld	10r	175	9½	8	9½	+1½
PacFEst		43	10¼	9½	10¼	+¾
PacGaR	1.50b	156	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
PacRes	.35b	95	8	7⅝	7⅞	
PacScie	.32	23	21½	20½	21½	+1
PacSoln	.57e	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
PakoCp	.48	373	12½	10¾	12	+1⅛
PanABsh	.32	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
PandkPr		146	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
ParkOh	.70	159	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
PatntMg		18	2¼	2	2	-¼
Pathcm		241	¾	½	½	-¼
PaulHar	.20	28	16½	15	16½	+1¼
FaureyP		114	6¼	5¾	6¼	+¼
PauleyP		114	6¼	5¾	6¼	+¼
PayLDre	.43	242	10¾	9¼	10½	+⅝
PayNPk	.60	273	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1¼
PayNSv	.50	362	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+¼
PaylsCs	.15	419	18¼	16½	18¼	+1½
PeachDr	.28	224	12½	11¾	11¾	-⅛
Peavey	.84	378	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅝
PeerMf	.68	x47	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
PeninRs		15	12¼	11¾	12¼	+½
PennVa	2a	8	65	64	65	+1
PenaEnl	1.48	22	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
PenaLf		2040	3 15-16	3⅝	3 13-16	+3-16
PenzLT		2754	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
Penrll	.05	81	5	4⅞	5	
Pentair	.50	371	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅝
PerBkSe	1	19	28	27½	27½	
PermBil	s	39	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
PerryDr	.12	28	10	10	10	
PeterHH	46	363	14¼	13¾	14¼	+½
Petrlind		1507	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+⅜
PetlDev		532	2 5-16	2 3-16	2¼	-1-16
Petrolit	.80	157	33½	32	33½	+1½
Pettibon	.60	111	20¼	20¼	20¼	
PhilaLfe	.50r	832	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
PhileNat	2.10	290	33¼	29¼	29⅞	+⅝
PhilGo		93	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
PnnxCdy		15	11¼	11	11	
PhysioC		43	18	17	18	+1
PicNSav		68	13½	12¾	13½	+⅜
Piedmnt	.20e	95	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
Pinehrst		337	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	-⅛
Pioneern	1.65	136	27½	26½	27½	+1
PionrFd	.20	62	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss. fr.	D.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4345	4.43	103.21*	49.93*	27.73y	—	6.8703*	110.06*	39.68*
Brussels (c)	— Closed —								
Frankfurt	2.2500	4.0911	—	46.09*	2.560x	92.41*	6.353*	101.65*	26.64*
London (z)	1.8175	—	4.08915	8.8575	1597.00	4.4135	64.25	4.0245	11.15625
Milan	878.55	1 598.10	390.62	180.22	—	363.89	24.79	397.17	142.89
Paris	— Closed —								
Zurich	2.21425	4.0212	98.31*	45.33*	0.25165	90.845	6.24055	—	35.985*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 6.15475; Escudo: 40.65; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 82.105; Schilling: 16.8005; Sw krona: 5.7825; Yen: 246.325; Norw. krone: 5.48925; Fin. mark: 4.1605; Belgian financial franc: N.A.; Hong Kong $: 4.68525; Singapore $: 2.3985; 1 Canadian $: 0.90135 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

35. Your customers have short memories.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PionHiB	.60	267	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	-⅛
PionStEl	.20	105	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
PlanWn	.10r	145	6⅞	6½	6⅞	-⅛
PitnBk	1.92	356	35½	35⅛	35½	
PizzaIn		455	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+⅝
Plenum	40	59	7	6¾	7	
PogoPd	s	6356	14¾	12⅝	14⅛	+1⅝
PolarRs		1082	13-16	11-16	13-16	+⅛
PopShop	.07e	161	6	5 15-16	6	
PortaPro		93	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
PortaP un		56	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
PortaSy		50	12½	11¼	12¼	+1
PosiSea	.05e	118	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
PostCp	.80	30	23½	22¼	23½	+1¼
PowrRes		73	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
PrattHe	.40	300	11⅝	10	11½	+1½
PracMe	.20e	625	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
PfdRisk	.32	42	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
PremRs		110	1¾	1⅝	1 11-16	+1-16
PresGO	[illegible]				11	—
PrsSteyn	17e	672	8¾	7¾	7¾	-⅞
PrestPd	.25	152	10½	9⅝	10½	+1
PresmT	.50	211	19¾	18¼	19¾	+1½
Preway	1.20a	15	24½	24	24½	
Primeln		733	27⅞	19½	27⅛	+1⅛
ProcSys		87	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
PrgsvCp	.20	224	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1½
ProplTr	24	178	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
ProtLfe	.92	78	24¼	22¾	24¼	+1½
ProvLfA	.88	51	35	36	35	
ProvLfe	.25a	7	19¼	18¼	18¼	
ProvNa	1.78	175	22	21⅝	21⅝	-⅛
ProvN pf	1.80	29	22	22	22	-½
PrudFSl	.32e	15	8	8	8	
Pubco		277	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
PSvNC	1.04	63	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
PurIBen	.20	752	18	15	17½	+2½
PutDInc	1.28a	5	17¼	17	17½	
PufDCar		213	6	5⅝	6	
QuakrC	.56	131	16½	14¾	16¼	+1¼
Quotron		47	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
RAReE	s	47	10¼	9½	10¼	+¾
RLI Cp	.32b	175	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+½
RPM Inc	.20	147	10½	10¼	10¼	-⅛
RMIC Cp		19	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
RagenPr		148	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+½
Rahall	.25e	70	18½	18¼	18¼	-¼
RainbRs		256	18¼	16	18	+2
RainrBn	.80	313	23¾	22½	23⅝	+¾
Rainier	.07e	118	8½	8⅛	8½	
Ransair	.24	42	12½	12½	12½	
RankOr	.11e	6053	4 7-16	4⅛	4 7-16	+5-16
Rapidata		119	2½	2½	2½	
Raychm	C31	x1081	52	45	52	
Raymnd	.60	63	18½	17¾	18½	+¾
Raypak		59	5½	5	5½	+½
RearEx	.48	5	9½	9½	9½	
RinMtg	1.13e	130	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+⅞
RecgEqp		664	7½	7	7½	+½
RedkrLr	.34	220	12½	11⅝	12⅜	+1
ReiacTr	.10i	89	10	8⅝	9	-⅜
RegrEl	.40	476	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Reblnv	.24	47	15¼	14¾	15¼	+1
ReicLfe	.60a	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
RelUnlv	.64	449	13	12½	12½	+¼
ReuFutc	.20b	143	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
RepNtl	.20e	x1288	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Peshlrd		25	15	14¾	15	+½
ResOG w		128	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+1⅛
ResvOM		396	29	24½	29	+4½
RaulRin	1.32	29	14½	14½	14½	
RevRey	.40	360	18½	17¾	18½	+¾
RiggsBk	2.20	130	31	30¾	30¾	
RirgArr		97	3	3	3	
RivalMf	.80	824	10¾	9½	10⅝	+⅞
RoadEx	.50	696	28⅝	27½	27¾	-¾
RobbMy	1.20	20	22½	22	22½	+½
RochInst		144	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+⅜
Rockcor		569	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	+¾
RckMtG	.24	86	7¾	7	7½	+½
RckMG pf	.93	27	14½	13½	14½	+1
RollBH	.92	151	20	19	20	+1
RolmCp		211	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅝
Rouse		802	7	6⅝	7	+¼
RovacCr		169	13	11	11½	-1½
Royster	.60	142	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
RusStov	.72	176	13⅞	12⅞	13¾	+⅞
Rvanlns	.20	39	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
RykoffSE	.43	22	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Ry.and	.20	56	11¾	11¼	11¼	+¼
SCI Sys		187	21¼	20¾	21	+¼
SRC Lab	.10b	4	6½	6¼	6½	
Safeco	1.50	914	43⅝	39¾	42½	+2¾
StHeGs	1.07e	288	13¼	12	12⅞	-1⅛
StJude		32	7¾	7½	7½	-¼
StPaul	1	5255	31½	29¼	31½	+2⅛
StAmCr	.12e	109	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	
San...	.18e		16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
Sastoa	.15e	64	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
SavlnFd	1.32b	13	17¾	17½	17¾	
SavsWay	.10	100	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+½
SchaakE		23	4¼	4	4¼	
Scherer	.20	1333	8	6⅝	8	+1¼
Scholl	.80	109	12½	12	12½	+¼
SchlmA	.40	69	10½	10½	10½	
Scope	.40	151	16¼	15⅝	16	
ScottInn		587	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
ScottLig		174	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
Scienrh	2?	0	33½	32½	33½	
Scrptm		21	2½	2½	2	
Searlrs	1.24	268	33½	33	33½	+½
ScalDA	.25	170	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
SeawoFd	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
SecALfe	.50b	44	12½	12¼	12¼	
SecConn	s	170	18	15¾	17⅞	+1⅛
SecLfAc	.49	2	14½	14¼	14½	-⅛
SecLfGa	.73	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	
SecNYS	1.09	8	14	14	14	
SecPac	1.54	682	30¼	29¾	30	+⅛
Seeburg		73	4¾	4¾	4¾	-¼
Sc'sDel		2124	4½	3½	4	+½
SelRisk	1.20	x0	25¼	25	25	-¼
Semicon		117	10½	9½	10¼	+¾
Sensor		731	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
SvcMer	.07i	4431	17½	15⅝	15⅞	-1⅝
Svcmst	1	77	27¾	27½	27½	
SevenUp	1.40	540	23	27⅛	27½	-⅛
ShMedS	.35e	447	29⅞	25⅝	29½	+2⅞
Shawmt	1.60	122	27½	26	27	+1
Shedzhl		67	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Shoneys		575	14⅞	12⅞	14⅜	+1½
SigmaAl	.20	22	19	18¾	18¾	
Sigmor	.80	90	17⅛	16¾	16¾	-⅜
Siliconx		723	11½	9⅝	11⅛	+1⅛
SvKing		573	15-16	13-16	13-16	-1-16
Silvercr	.11e	197	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
SimpsIn	.68	119	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅜
SlaugBro	.50	23	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅜
SmithFd		432	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
SnpOnT	.83	779	28	25¾	28	+1⅝
Society	1.80	75	38½	33¼	38½	+½
SolidSts		42	5	4⅜	5	+¼
SolidSiT	s	335	5¾	4⅞	5⅜	+1⅛
Solomon	.12	33	8¼	7½	7¾	-⅛
SonocoP	1	53	28	27	27⅝	+⅝
Sonomar		212	8⅝	7⅞	7⅝	-⅞
SrceCap	1.60	454	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+½
SrceC pf	2.40	46	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
SoCarlin	.73	176	17½	16	17½	+¾
SoCarNt	1	60	17	17	17	
SoelBk pf	.12e	4	9½	9½	9½	
SoetBPa	1.88	16	26	26	26	
ShnAir		210	4⅝	4½	4 13-16	+5-16
ShnBcp	.76	49	15	15	15	
SCsWtr	1.18	x47	14	14	14	
SConnGs	2.28	17	24¾	24	24⅜	+⅜
Shninrd	1.20	79	18½	17⅜	18½	+¾
ScNCPNC		7	17	17	17	
ShldFin	.32	205	13⅝	13½	13½	
ShdPp	.80	x63	33¾	32	33¾	+1¾
SwFctrs	.05e	1441	3½	2⅞	3½	+⅝
SwFlaBk	.33	64	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
SwGsCp	1	340	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
SwLease	.12r	147	4	4	4	
SwtDrg	.72	117	9¾	9¾	9¾	
SwElSv	1.36	32	15	16	16	
SwnLife	.72	159	20	18⅞	20	+1⅛
Sovergn		140	4	3¾	4	+⅛
SpectPh		915	11	9¾	11	+1¼
SpeclDv	.13e	631	12¾	11½	12¾	+¾
Spectrn		65	7	6¾	6¾	-¼
StaRite	.80	155	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+1⅛
Stampde		174	2 15-16	2 13-16	2⅞	-1-16
Standyn	1.03	501	25⅞	24½	25⅜	+⅞
StLfIns	.28b	99	16½	15	16½	+1½
SdMCrn		187	3	2¼	2⅞	+⅛
StdRegis	1.40	119	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1
StanHP	1.20	83	15	13¾	14½	+¾
Stanwck		11	4½	4½	4½	
Stacdyn		172	3¼	2⅞	3	-⅛
StaStBas	1.40	115	17	15¾	17	+¾
StateGs	.15e	47	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
StkNShk	.22	130	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
StechrT	.23a	123	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
StewStv	.22	231	12½	11⅝	12½	+1½
Stewlnt	.84	176	15	14½	15	+½
StewSan	15	54	3½	2⅞	3½	+⅜
StrawCl	1.20b	54	25	24½	24½	-½
SturmR		5	16	16	16	
Subaru		220	3	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
SubrBcp	1.20	32	17¾	15⅞	17¾	+½
Sullair	.40	239	17½	16	17½	+1½
Sumito		45	15	14¼	14½	-⅜
SumitEn		82	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Sum't Pr		145	3½	3⅛	3½	
SunBkFl	.60	377	10	9½	10	+½
SuperEl	.34	35	6¾	6	6¼	+¼
Supron	.30	763	28½	25	28¾	+3¾
SurgCot		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
SvChns	.63	9	12¾	12¾	12½	
SyrSupp	18	3	23¾	20¾	20¾	
TBarInc	s	63	12¼	11¾	12	
TDK El	44r	7	64¾	62¾	64¾	+1
TIME DC		52	6¼	6	6⅛	
TIME pf	1.60k	3	7½	7¼	7½	
TabPd	.20	104	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
TacBel	24	x1864	23¼	21⅝	23¼	+1½
TallyCp		419	4½	3⅝	4⅜	+⅝
Tampax	2a	4825	32½	29¾	31¾	+1¾
Tannet	.33b	17	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
TechPub	.60b	19	28⅝	25⅞	28⅝	+2⅞
TecumP		145	55	51	55	+1
TelesG	.20	534	16½	15¼	15½	+1⅛
TeleCom		293	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	-¼
Telecref	.20e	353	10½	9½	10⅛	+⅜
Telefile		52	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
ToelMx	.44r	587	3⅛	3 3-32	3⅛	
Telemed		154	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
TelrnLe	.20	x21	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Telesci	.40	140	10⅝	9¾	10½	+½
TelrnSv		70	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
Tennant	.76	190	33	29	33	+1
TennOff		1143	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
TennNG	.52	145	10⅜	10	10¼	-⅛
TennVal	.60	105	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Tesdata		273	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
TxAmBn	.84	55	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+½
TexAOil	s	752	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+½
TexlntA		75	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Textiles	1.60	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
Thahlm	.60	56	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
ThermEl		377	17⅛	16	17⅛	+⅝
ThetldCp		36	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
ThdNat	1	23	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Threshd		27	8½	8¼	8¼	-⅛
TiffnyCo	.64	389	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+½
TimeH	.60	27	35½	35	35⅛	+1⅛
Timeplx		69	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
Tiprary	s	990	16⅝	15⅛	15⅞	-¼
TitanGp	.05	212	1 13-16	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
TokioF	.88r	5	104¾	104	104	+½
TokyoEl	.75e	3	23¼	23	23	-⅛
Talley Int		17	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
TomisOil		81	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
ToppsTr	.24	160	6⅝	5⅝	5¾	-⅜
ToroCo	.64	240	15½	14¼	15½	+1
ToscanyI	.43	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
ToscoCp		613	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
TothAlu		143	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
TowleM	.23	34	11⅜	11¼	11¾	
ToyotaM	.35	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	-⅛
TrnetlO.I		435	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+1
Transo		33	12½	12	12½	+½
TnsolLf	.24	722	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
Tratec	.03i	31	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Tremco	.53	93	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1
TriChem	.43	251	19	15¾	19	+3⅛
TricoPd	1e	35	43¼	42	42	-⅛
TrioKen	.14e		19⅝	18⅝	19	-⅛
TritnOG		455	5¾	5⅛	5¼	-½
TrusJo's	.03s	179	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
TrustGa	1.20	150	23¾	22¼	23	+1⅛
TwinCty	.13s	44	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
TyronHy	.32	23	13	13	13	
TysonF	.33	35	17½	16½	17¼	+¾
UACo'u	.20	103	22¾	21	22¾	+1¾
UBFnl	.64	33	13	12¾	13	+¼
UniCapit	.16	433	9⅞	8½	9¾	+1¼
UnifiInc	.15e	73	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
UnionLtd	.33e	49	3½	3⅛	3¼	-⅜
UnNPlt	1.20a	5	19½	19½	19½	
UnPlant		220	8⅞	7½	8⅞	+1⅜
UnSpl Cpl	1.13a	48	17¼	15¾	17	+¾
UnSpl Co	1.10a	48	17¼	15¾	17	+⅛
UnTrBnc	1.42	54	17	17	17	
Unishops		445	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	+5-16
UnArtTh	.48	45	12¼	11¾	12¼	
UnBkNY	1.60b	50	20¾	20	20¾	+½
UnBkCol	1.32	b933	23¼	22¼	23⅛	+⅛
UnCablT		326	7½	5⅞	7⅛	+2⅛
UnCarb B	.80	15	15⅝	15½	15½	
UnCitGs	.80	43	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
UFirCas	1	10	24	22	24	+2
UnMcGil	.23	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
UnMoB	1	23	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1
UnitSvc	.60b	385	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+1
USBncp	1	199	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+⅝
USEngy		276	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	-⅜
USSoo	2	21	35	35⅜	35	
USSurg		932	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	+1⅛
USTrkLn	1a	220	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
USTNY	1.80	219	22	21¼	22	+¾
UTenBc	.30	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
UVaBks	1.12	221	19¾	18¼	19⅝	+1⅝
UnitopCo	.930	93	20	20	20	
UnvIrst	.40	211	17½	16¼	17¼	+1
UnivSec	.20b	315	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
UnivVoit		45	7⅞	7	7	
UnvPat		319	10	9	10	+1
UpPenP	1.80	75	19½	19⅛	19½	
UpsDwn	.24	102	14¼	11⅜	12⅜	
UtahBnc	1	4	21	21	21	
UtilsInds	.50e	82	10½	10	10	-½
VaalReo	1.10e	813	16	14⅜	14⅜	-1⅜
ValiAsoc		3	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
VahlInc		8	19	19	19	
ValAriz	.92	349	19⅝	19	19⅝	+¾
Valllylab		55	12	11	12	+¾
Valmnt		106	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
ValtecCp		164	7¾	7	7⅝	+⅝
ValtekIn		115	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
VanDAir	.49b	44	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
VanShak	.23	110	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
VandrEn		57	6	5½	6	+½
VaporCp	.40	165	11⅞	11	11¾	+⅞
VarcoIn	.03	127	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝	+1⅛
Varlen	.20	10	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
VaughnJ	.43	45	9½	7⅞	8	-1½
Vecra	.78a	243	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜

Stock	Div	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last
VelloBind		132	2	1⅞	2
Veras I	.20	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
VictraS	.02e	33	15	15	15
VkgIn		77	15	13¾	15
VaChem	.72	23	15	14⅝	15
ValntSp		155	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
VaNBk	1.52	103	27¼	26	26¾
VisualSci		547	7¾	5⅝	7⅛
Vitrem	10e	45	6⅝	6¼	6½
ValumSh	.72	518	24⅝	22¼	24⅜
ValonCs		73	14	12¼	13
WD40Co	.33	49	25½	25½	25
Wacoal	s	4	15⅝	15	15⅝
WaBrn	.43	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Walbm	s	30	10	9⅜	10
WallsInd	.35	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
WarnE	1	28	22½	21½	22½
WshNG	.24	90	15⅝	15	15½
WaterAs		249	25¼	22	25
WaxmIn	.08	x25	2½	2¼	2¼
WhfdInd		434	11	13¾	11
WebbCo	.60	9	13	13	13
WebbRe	s	263	12½	11⅜	12
Weeden	.43s	27	8⅛	7⅞	8
WeightW	.60	1330	12⅛	11⅛	12
WkmG	.32e	1497	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
WalingM	.60s	41	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
WellsRG	.63	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
WelchIn		1315	17⅞	16¾	17⅝
Wendys	.25e	x1437	23¼	21¾	23¼
WstDrel	2.70e	677	28⅝	23⅞	28⅝
WestCo	.33	27	10	9⅝	10
WestrtPt		255	11⅝	10⅝	11
WstCAS	1	779	27	25⅜	27
WstlDLev	.76	849	9⅞	8⅜	9
WslnGr	.48	349	7⅜	7	7
WnHo'S	2.70e	496	19⅝	17¼	17⅝
WKyGs	1.36	10	16⅝	16⅛	16
WeMar E	.15i	9	15½	13½	15
WstnMig		32	2⅛	2	2
WnPFinl	.10s	22	6	6	6
Westnrd	1.60a	x712	44¼	38¾	43
WeltInc	.70b	131	15½	15⅞	15
WlenAir	.09i	393	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
WilySon	1.08	127	22½	21	22
Wilmtl In	1	1407	25⅝	24⅝	25
WmsWW	.80s	4	21	21	21
WilmTr	2.80	23	43½	43	43
WlisnHJ	.20	362	17½	16⅝	16
WinnsStr	.80	55	22½	21½	22
WintPkT	.52	138	8⅞	8⅝	8
WiscCen	.80b	45	15½	15⅛	15
WiscRE		197	3⅝	3½	3
WisrOil	1.93i	13	62	58½	62
WixCp	.63	137	15⅛	14⅞	15
WahnLb	.28	112	10⅞	10⅛	10
WodhdD	.40	67	15¼	14⅝	15
WdwrdL	1.70	22	23½	22	23
WorceBn	.43	150	11	11	11
WrldJAll	.50	155	9½	9¼	9
WrldSvc		33	4⅝	4⅝	4
WrldwEn		1049	5⅝	4⅝	5
Worthln		491	19⅝	19⅛	19
WrightW	.23	116	7	6½	7
WymanG	1.20	123	23½	23	23
WyoNat	1.12	41	25¾	22⅞	25
Xomox	.43	75	15⅝	16	16
YellowF	.60	644	29	27⅞	29
YounkrB	.70r	0	24⅝	24¼	24
ZenNatl		154	12⅝	12½	12
ZionUtB	1.03	74	26½	25½	26
Zondvn	.50e	32	7½	7¼	7

DM BONDS

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	112½
Australia 8-82	107½
Austria 8½-87	108½
B.F Comm Ext. 8½-83	103.80
City of Bergen 8¾-85	107
British Gas 6¾-84	108¾
CPP 8½-85	105½
Cmw Nat Autor 9¼-82	102
Case Nat Telec 8¾-82	107¼
Copenhagen 7¾-88	107¾
Courtaulds 6½-87	107
Denmark 8¼-82	108½
Daimler-Benz Fin 8-85	108½
E I B 7¾-86	110¼
E I B 8-80	103.15
Estel 8½-85	101¾
Eurofima 8-83	106½
Europarat 7-88	101.85
Finland 7-87	107½
Forsmarks 8½-83	105½
I C I Int Fin 6½-82	109½
ICI Int Fin 8½-82	96¼
Ind Hyp Finn 9-84	103½
Int Am Dev Bk 8½-85	105¾
Johannesburg 8-86	104¼
K H D Fin Hold 6¾-87	102
K L M Int 8½-85	110½
Montanunion 6½-88	102¼
Montanunion 8-82	106
Newfoundland 6½-88	108¾
New Zealand 7-87	108
Norsk Hydro 8-87	104
Norway 8¼-80	112
Oester Donaukw 6¾-83	109
Oester Donaukw 8¾-85	103.40
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	103.80
Philip Morris 6¾-87	109.15
Philips 8¾-82	105.65
Post-OchKred Bk8¼-83	101½
Prov Quebec 8½-87	105½
Sth Afr Railw 9½-80	105
Sveriges Inv Bk 8½-83	—

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

Sanko Steamship 8½-85	104¼	
Unilever 8½-87	111¾	
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	107	
Worldbank 6¾-87	102.60	
Worldbank 8-82	108½	
Worldbank 8¾-83	109.65	
Units of Account — DM Basis		
Comm. Oro 8-86	127	—
C.C.A 8-86	127	—
Cred Nat 8-86	127	—
Denmark 8-86	127	—
E.S.B (Irl.) 8¼-86	127	—
Escom 8¼-86	121	—
Manitoba 7-89	126	—
Nancy 8-88	127	—
Norges 7¾-86	127	—
Reed 6¾-83	124	—
S.D.R 8-86	137	—
Apel 8½-83	108	—
Cofiroute 9-89	104½	105½
Cop City 8¾-86	107	108
Cop City 9½-85	108½	109½
Cop City 10-79	106	—
C.C.A 9¼-85	108½	109½
Cop Tel 8¾-85	106	—
Enso 9¼-84	108¼	109¼
Funen Tel 9-84	107¼	108¼
O.I.S 9¾-83	106	bid
Helsinki 10-83	107½	—
Iceland 8½-88	104	105
Iceland 9¼-88	108¼	109¼
Iceland 10-94	109½	—
Imatran 8½-87	104¼	105¼
Imatran 9¾-85	109½	110½
Ind M. Bk F 9½-83	106¼	107¼
Ireland 9¼-82	105¾	106¾
Ireland 9¾-84	106	107
Manitoba 9¼-85	109	110
Oslo 8⅞-82	103¾	104¾
Oslo 9¼-85	107¼	108¼
Oslo 10-81	107½	—
Pechiney 8¾-89	103	104
S.D.R 8½-87	107	108
S.D.R 9¼-85	107¼	108¼
St Oil Ind 8-88	102¼	103¼
Swed State 9¼-85	109¾	110¾
European Currency Units*		
S Africa 8-88	94½	96½
CECA 8-85	100	101
E N E L 7¼-86	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 7¾-81	101	—
Interfrigo 7½-86	101	
* For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	79½	80½
CNA 9¾-87	96½	97½
CECA 10½-82	100¼	101¼
Charbonnages 10¼-82	103	101
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	76¼	77¼
Créd Fonc 10½-82	100¼	101¼
EIB 7¼-86	77¾	78¾
Paribas 10¼-82	99½	100½
Peugeot 10-83	96¼	97¼
Quebec Prov 7½-87	75¾	76¾
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	99½	100½
St Gobain 10-80	98	99
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	98¼	99¼
World Bank 7¼-87	79	80
Guilders		
ABN 9½-79	103	103½
AMRO 9½-79	103½	103½
Arbed 6¼-80	93½	97¼
BP 6-79	98	98½
Cons Foods 6½-80	98¼	
Eurofima 5¾-79	97¼	
EIB 9½-79	102½	
Govett 6½-79	98½	
Holl Inn.	98¾	
KLM 6-79	98¼	
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104	
New Zeland 6¼-98	98½	
Philips 6-79	98	
Sperry 6¾-79	98½	
St Brands 6½-79	99	
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	92½	
EIB 7-86	96	
Burmah 7-86	87	
Cons Eur 7-87	91	
Denmark 6¾-87	87	
Gr Mea Hos 6¾-87	86	
Finland 7-87	89	
ISE 6½-87	87	
Reed	86½	
Slater 7¾-87	74	
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	105¼	
Ford 9¼-83	100¾	
OMAC 9¾-83	101¼	
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	103¾	
Manitoba 9¼-85	101	
Royal Canada 9½-88	102¾	
Roynat 9½-80	100¾	
Texasgulf 10-86	103¼	
Toronto Dominion 9-82	103¾	
Union Carbide 9¾-86	103¾	
Kredietlux Indices		
(Base 100 5-1-1977)	26.10.77	
UC 17	112.95	
UC 9	124.71	
DM	102.69	
FF	105.63	
F Lux	102.43	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 1977

beogradska banka

US $35,000,000

Beogradska Banka

Floating Rate Notes Due 1983

Loeb Rhoades International Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. **Banque Nationale de Paris** **Creditanstalt-Bankverein**
Credit Lyonnais **First Chicago Limited** **Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.**
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale **Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited**
Société Générale **The Bank of Nova Scotia**

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Allgemeine Sparkasse in Linz — Al Saudi Banque — Arab African Bank—Cairo
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banco de Bilbao S.A.
Banco di Roma — Banco di Santo Spirito — Bank of America International Limited
Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. — Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A.
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank of Helsinki Limited — Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank) — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Barclays Bank International Limited
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bergen Bank — Breisach Pinschof Schoeller Bankkommanditgesellschaft
Citicorp International Group — Compagnie Monégasque de Banque — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
—Crédit du Nord— — Credito Italiano (Underwriters) S.A. — Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
Den norske Creditbank — DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser A/S
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna — Hambro-Mitsui Limited — Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale
Hungarian International Bank Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K. 'KIFCO' — Lavoro Bank Overseas N.V. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Nomura Europe N.V. — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — Scandinavian Bank Limited
Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Centrale de Banque
Sumitomo Finance International — Svenska Handelsbanken — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
The Gulf Bank K.S.C. — The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
Trade Development Bank, London Branch — Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. — Vereins- und Westbank A.G.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wobaco Investments Limited — Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.
Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. *October 1977*

New issue in the Asian Dollar Bond Market

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

(Established under the Treaty of Rome)

US$30,000,000

8¼ PER CENT. BONDS 1987

INDOSUEZ ASIA LIMITED — **MORGAN GRENFELL (ASIA) LIMITED**
TRIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED — **WARDLEY LIMITED**
ASIAC-ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL LIMITED
THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED
DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED
SALOMON BROTHERS ASIA LIMITED
SCHRODERS & CHARTERED LIMITED
SUN HUNG KAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED, SINGAPORE

ABN Finance Limited
Amex Bancom Limited
Arab Malaysian Development Bank Berhad
Aseam Capital Corporation Limited
Bancom International Limited
Citicorp International Group-Asia Pacific
Daiwa Securities (H. K.) Limited
First Chicago Asia Merchant Bank Limited
Gulf Finance Co. Ltd.
Inter-Alpha Asia (Singapore) Limited
Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
SBC Finance (Asia) Ltd.
Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Société Générale Hong Kong Branch
Uban-Arab Japanese Finance Ltd.

Asien-Pazifik Merchant Finance Limited
Astaire & Co. Far East
Ayala Finance (H.K.) Ltd.
Baring Sanwa Multinational Limited
BCCI Finance International Ltd.
BT Asia Limited
Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Berhad
Chartered Merchant Bankers Limited
Chase Manhattan Asia Limited
Credit Lyonnais Hong Kong (Finance) Limited
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Limited
Dominion Securities (Asia) Limited
Dresdner (South East Asia) Limited
Foreign Exchange & Investment Ltd.
Hambro Pacific Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Hill Samuel Pacific Limited
IBJ Finance Company (Hong Kong) Limited
James Capel (Far East) Ltd.
Kleinwort, Benson (Hong Kong) Limited
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Kwong On Bank Limited
Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong) Limited
LTCB Asia Limited
Lyall & Evatt Pte
Manufacturers Hanover Asia, Limited
Morgan Guaranty and Partners Limited
New Japan Securities International (H.K.) Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Asia) Ltd.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Asia) Limited
Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited
Okasan International (Asia) Limited
Orion Pacific Limited
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited
Pan Asian Finance Limited
Richardson Securities of Canada (Pacific) Ltd.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Hong Kong) Limited
J.M. Sassoon & Co. (Pte.) Ltd.
Scandinavian Far East Limited
Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Ltd.
Sumitomo & East Asia Limited
Taiyo Kobe Finance Hongkong Ltd.
Tokai Asia Limited
Tokyo Finance (Asia) Limited
United Chase Merchant Bankers Limited
Wako International (H.K.) Ltd.
Whitestock Ltd.
Yamaichi International (Hong Kong) Limited

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Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Close N.Y.
24⅞	219	1-16	171	5-16	b	b	24½
25	b	b	b	b	146	⅜	24½
20	33	7	a	a	a	a	26⅞
25	15	2⅞	a	a	6	3⅛	27⅞
30	30	7-16	91	⅜	10	1⅛	27⅞
15	b	b	193	3⅜	94	4	17¾
25	38	1-16	74	⅛	26	½	17¾
30	44	7⅝	25	7½	a	a	37⅞
35	461	2⅝	83	3	22	3⅜	37¾
40	159	1-16	b	b	b	b	37¾
20	28	8⅜	b	b	b	b	28⅝
22½	9	5⅞	b	b	b	b	28⅝
25	802	3¼	676	3⅝	140	4½	28⅝
30	3658	⅛	929	1	538	1⅜	28⅝
25	260	2¼	68	3	22	3⅜	27
30	146	1-16	137	9-16	42	⅜	27
35	a	a	20	⅛	b	b	27
35	148	4½	42	4¼	7	5⅛	39⅜
40	740	3-16	374	1⅜	64	2	39⅜
45	a	a	6	3-16	33	9-16	39⅜
20	1	3⅜	85	3⅜	7	4	23⅝
25	586	1-16	298	⅜	56	11-16	23⅝
25	b	b	3	5½	b	b	30½
30	90	⅜	99	⅜	245	1¼	30½
20	7622	11-16	611	3⅜	131	3⅛	22⅝
25	838	1-16	723	13-16	236	1⅛	22⅝
45	b	b	29	7½	5	7⅜	51
50	424	1⅜	176	3½	165	4⅜	51
60	20	1-16	11	¼	43	⅞	51
35	a	a	20	5-16	12	⅜	32½
70	276	4⅞	102	6⅜	14	8½	75
80	206	1-16	259	2	137	3⅜	75
90	a	a	2	⅜	143	11-16	75
10	45	4⅝	35	4⅝	43	4½	14⅝
45	1590	211-16	723	3⅜	119	4¼	47¾
p 45	962	⅛	489	1⅞	90	1 9-16	47¾
50	810	⅛	892	1⅜	278	21-16	47¾
p 50	61	2⅜	206	3⅜	9	4⅜	47¾
60	50	1-16	87	3-16	25	⅜	47¾
p 60	4	12⅝	a	a	4	13½	47¾
20	87	1⅜	77	1⅜	24	2⅞	21
25	a	a	10	3-16	24	½	21
30	112	4¼	168	4¼	56	4⅝	34⅝
40	a	a	41	3-16	b	b	34⅝
15	247	5-16	198	⅞	63	1½	15⅛
60	82	3⅜	89	4¼	13	4⅜	63⅞
65	156	3-16	149	1⅜	14	1⅜	63⅞
70	20	1-16	13	5-16	97	⅜	63⅞
15	348	4⅜	211	5¼	25	5½	19⅞
20	3106	7-16	1033	113-16	579	2½	19⅞
25	52	3-16	329	⅜	356	13-16	19⅞
20	406	5½	73	5⅜	116	6	25⅝
25	2086	⅝	13621	11-16	387	2 5-16	25⅝

Option & price	Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Close
Occi 30	33	1-16	750	7-16	600	⅜	25⅝
Raythn 25	17	7	a	a	a	a	32⅛
Raythn 30	553	23-16	350	2⅞	217	3⅜	32⅛
Raythn 35	21	1-16	142	11-16	b	b	32⅛
Rynlds 60	85	4	51	5	5	5¼	63⅝
Rynlds 70	a	a	83	⅜	64	⅜	63⅝
Slumb 60	532	10⅝	119	12⅛	a	12	70½
Slumb 70	1880	1¼	492	3⅞	61	5¼	70½
Skylin 10	10	5⅜	8	5¼	6	5⅜	15⅝
Skylin 15	1552	11-16	834	1½	164	1⅞	15⅝
Southn 15	32	2⅜	21	2⅜	66	2½	17½
Southn 20	a	a	108	1-16	26	1-16	17½
St Ind 45	a	a	13	4⅛	7	4½	48¼
St Ind 50	116	1-16	120	⅞	37	1½	48¼
St Ind 55	2	1-16	4	¼	b	b	48¼
St Ind 55	2	-1-16	4	¼	b	b	48¼
Tx G f 20	10	3-16	116	1	54	1¼	19¼
Tx Glf 25	a	a	27	⅛	20	3-16	19¼
U A L 15	94	3½	70	4¼	581	4½	18⅞
U A L 20	357	⅛	907	⅞	959	1⅜	18⅞
U Tech 35	665	2⅜	231	3	19	2⅞	37⅞
U Tech 40	185	1-16	294	⅜	146	1¼	37⅞
J Walt 25	5	4½	13	4⅝	a	a	29⅜
J Walt 30	229	7-16	291	1½	74	23-16	29⅜
Wilms 20	501	⅝	212	1¼	200	1⅜	20⅝
Wilms 25	8	1-16	96	⅛	79	5-16	20⅝

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Alcoa 40	89	5⅜	15	6	a	a	44⅝
Alcoa 45	168	2¼	92	3¼	1	3⅝	44⅝
Alcoa 50	12	½	87	1¼	b	b	44⅝
AmExp 35	141	4	2	4½	4	5	38½
AmExp 40	209	13-16	17	15-16	23	2	38½
Am Tel 55	178	6⅜	10	6	8	6	60⅝
AmTel 60	546	19-16	241	21-16	173	27-16	60⅝
Am Tel 65	257	3-16	237	½	138	13-16	60⅝
Atl R 50	238	4⅞	137	6	70	6⅝	54
Atl R 60	262	⅜	295	13-16	63	1⅞	54
Avon 40	267	7½	15	7⅜	471	8	47⅜
Avon p 40	357	3-16	124	½	33	⅜	47⅜
Avon 45	849	3⅛	139	3⅜	616	4⅜	47⅜
Avon p 45	1335	⅞	136	19-16	9	2⅛	47⅜
Avon 50	1036	⅜	440	1⅜	60	1⅞	47⅜
Avon p 50	362	3⅛	18	4	5	4⅜	47⅜
BankAm 20	36	4	162	4⅛	3	4¼	23⅞
BankAm 25	110	7-16	369	⅞	37	1⅛	23⅞
Beth S 15	25	6	5	6⅜	a	a	20⅝
Beth S 20	482	1⅜	157	25-16	93	2¾	20⅝
Beth S 25	235	⅞	212	⅜	b	b	20⅝
Beth S 30	1	1-16	43	3-16	b	b	20⅝

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close N.Y.
Beth S 35	4	1-16	5	1-16	b	b	20⅝
Bruns 10	69	2⅝	84	2⅜	7	2⅞	12½
Bruns 15	128	3-16	260	½	51	⅜	12½
Burl N 25	19	6¼	20	6½	3	6½	40⅝
BurlN 45	37	⅜	45	1⅛	b	b	40⅝
Burl N 50	4	⅛	4	⅜	b	b	40⅝
Burrgh 50	452	19¼	b	b	b	b	69½
Burrgh 60	565	10¼	86	10¼	a	a	69½
Burrgh 70	708	2⅜	191	4⅝	70	5⅜	69½
Citicp 20	269	4⅛	44	4⅝	32	4½	24
Citicp 25	628	⅜	185	1 3-16	43	17-16	24
Citicp 30	60	1-16	11	⅛	b	b	24
Delta 30	60	6⅜	20	7	1	6½	36½
Delta 35	499	2¼	35	3⅛	11	3⅜	36½
Delta 40	60	⅜	b	b	b	b	36½
Dig Eq 35	469	13⅛	b	b	b	b	48
Dig Eq 40	758	8⅛	26	9⅛	78	10½	48
Dig Eq 45	984	4⅞	69	5⅜	55	6⅜	48
DigEq 50	1383	17-16	361	2⅜	208	3⅜	48
Disney 30	63	8½	a	a	2	9½	38⅛
Disney 35	207	4	15	5	a	a	38⅛
Disney 40	608	13-16	60	21-16	64	215-16	38⅛
Dow Ch 25	144	4⅛	41	4⅞	10	5¼	29
Dow Ch 30	803	15-16	309	1⅜	91	2⅛	29
Dow Ch 35	57	⅛	36	⅜	b	b	29
du Pnt 100	380	19⅛	396	19⅞	262	20½	119¼
du Pnt 110	1089	9⅛	548	10⅝	73	11⅞	119¼
du Pnt 120	1543	2⅜	406	5⅞	303	6½	119¼
du Pnt 130	228	5-16	b	b	b	b	119¼
Eas Kd 50	1301	4⅞	315	6	139	6⅞	54⅝
Eas Kd p 50	3232	11-16	460	1⅞	106	27-16	54⅝
Eas Kd 60	2172	⅜	635	1⅜	274	2⅜	54⅝
Eas Kd p 60	746	6⅝	80	7⅛	22	7⅜	54⅝
EasKd 70	160	⅛	238	⅜	b	b	54⅝
Eas Kd p 70	55	16½	55	16⅝	b	b	54⅝
Exxon 45	424	4⅛	395	4⅝	29	4⅞	48⅞
Exxon 50	861	⅜	957	1⅜	180	1⅜	48⅞
Exxon 55	265	⅛	62	⅜	b	b	48⅞
F N M 15	140	⅞	219	1⅛	177	1¼	15⅝
F N M 20	50	1-16	30	⅛	a	a	15⅝
Fluor 35	85	4⅜	51	5½	11	5⅜	39⅞
Fluor 40	308	1¼	142	2	54	2⅜	39⅞
Ford 40	140	5⅛	37	5⅞	21	6⅛	45½
Ford 45	761	1½	394	2⅜	70	2⅞	45½
Ford o 48	97	⅜	b	b	b	b	45½
Ford 50	15	⅛	b	b	b	b	45½
Gen El 50	417	2⅜	160	3⅜	24	4⅛	52½
Gen El 55	381	⅜	112	1 3-16	30	1⅜	52½
Gen El 60	10	⅛	a	a	b	b	52½
G M 60	204	7⅜	131	8	29	8¼	67⅛
G M p 60	1094	5-16	540	1	117	1⅞	67⅛
G M 70	2168	15-16	675	1⅞	249	2 7-16	67⅛
G M p 70	1099	3½	205	4⅜	129	5½	67⅛

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Gt Wst 20	109	4	76	4¼	a	a	23⅜
Gt Wst 25	225	½	138	1	37	17-16	23⅜
G'f Wn 10	119	1⅜	132	2	59	23-16	11½
G'f Wn 15	123	⅛	147	⅛	99	⅜	11½
Halbtn 50	103	13¼	4	12⅝	a	a	63⅝
Halbtn 60	505	4	49	5⅛	4	6¼	63⅝
Halbtn 70	117	¼	44	15-16	b	b	63⅝
Homstk 35	15	4½	8	5½	5	5⅞	38⅝
Homstk 40	279	19-16	137	2½	36	3⅛	38⅝
Homstk 45	434	⅜	212	1 1-16	7	1½	38⅝
Hou OMo	26⅝ 131	6⅞	b	b	b	b	33⅛
Hou OM p 30	175	4⅝	b	b	b	b	33⅛
Hou OMp	33⅜ 413	2½	b	b	b	b	33⅛
Hou OM p 40	100	⅜	b	b	b	b	33⅛
Hou OM 25	1283	8	247	8⅞	160	9⅜	33⅛
Hou OM 30	4431	4¼	1450	5⅜	422	6⅜	33⅛
HouOM 35	7748	1⅞	1662	3⅛	774	3⅞	33⅛
Hou OM 40	5353	⅜	2169	1⅜	b	b	33⅛
Hou OM 45	1041	⅝	732	13-16	b	b	33⅛
I N A 40	99	2⅜	73	3⅜	1	3¼	41⅞
IN A 40	98	2⅜	70	3⅞	1	3¼	41⅞
I N A 45	54	7-16	70	13-16	27	1¼	41⅞
I B M 240	1684	22⅝	223	26⅜	37	28½	260⅝
I B M p 240	2826	13-16	618	2⅞	89	3½	260⅝
I B M 260	4811	6⅞	492	11	224	14⅜	260⅝
I B M p 260	2729	5⅜	233	8½	65	10⅜	260⅝
I B M 280	4110	1⅛	765	3⅜	157	6	260⅝
IBM p 280	431	20	227	20½	19	22	260⅝
In Har 25	73	3⅜	90	4⅜	30	4½	28⅞
In Har 30	470	⅜	176	17-16	54	1⅞	28⅞
Ir.Har 35	182	⅛	33	3-16	b	b	28⅞
In Min 35	31	4⅞	3	4⅞	2	5⅜	39⅞
InMin 40	390	15-16	74	1½	86	1⅞	39⅞
In Min 45	11	⅛	a	a	b	b	39⅞
In Pap 35	1	8	a	a	a	a	43⅛
InPap 40	268	3⅛	89	4⅜	40	5	43⅛
InPap 45	294	15-16	141	1⅜	b	b	43⅛
In Pap 50	16	3-16	1	½	b	b	43⅛
I T T 25	74	7¼	a	a	2	7½	32¼
I T T 30	917	2⅜	116	215-16	108	3⅛	32¼
I T T 35	366	5-16	307	⅜	109	1	32¼

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
John J 60	25	13¾	3	14¼	b	b	73⅞
John J 70	182	4¼	5	6¼	a	a	73⅞
John J 80	102	7-16	72	1¼	36	3	73⅞
Kmart 25	71	6⅞	17	6¼	a	a	31⅜
K mart 30	899	1⅜	538	2½	47	3⅛	31⅜
K mart 35	139	⅛	b	b	b	b	31⅜
Kenn C 20	17	2⅞	84	3⅜	31	3⅞	22⅝
Kenn C 25	348	9-16	215	1⅛	182	1 9-16	22⅝
Kenn C 30	54	⅛	21	⅛	b	b	22⅝
Kerr M 45	a	a	3	6⅞	a	a	48⅝
KerrM 50	156	1⅜	79	213-16	33	3⅞	48⅝
Kerr M 60	72	⅛	135	⅝	27	1	48⅝
Kerr M 70	a	a	21	⅛	b	b	48⅝
Loews 30	116	4	14	4½	8	5	33⅜
Mc Don 45	511	5⅜	113	6⅜	77	7⅜	49⅞
Mc Don 50	1188	2	300	3⅛	226	4⅛	49⅞
Merck 50	153	6⅜	11	7⅛	6	7⅜	56⅛
Merck 60	134	⅜	198	19-16	16	2⅛	56⅛
Merril 15	205	23-16	249	2⅜	52	215-16	16¾
Merril 20	848	5-16	234	13-16	135	1	16¾
M M M 45	173	5⅛	18	5⅝	22	6	50
M M M 50	620	1½	206	2¼	64	3	50
M M M 60	49	⅛	b	b	b	b	50
Monsan 50	84	8½	11	9	13	9⅛	57⅞
Monsan 60	185	1½	66	211-16	73	3⅛	57⅞
Monsan 70	c	a	3	5-16	b	b	57⅞
N C R 30	19	12⅝	b	b	b	b	43½
N CR 35	36	8⅜	4	9	a	a	43½
NC R 40	973	4⅜	63	5¼	13	5⅜	43½
N C R 45	1297	1¼	597	2¼	193	2¾	43½
NwAir 15	45	6¼	a	a	a	a	21
Nw Air 20	275	2¼	335	2⅞	274	3	21
Nw Air 25	246	¼	115	11-16	15	1	21
Pennz 25	72	4½	32	4⅞	12	4⅜	29¾
Pennz 30	310	⅜	168	15-16	28	1⅜	29¾
Pennz 35	32	1-16	18	5-16	b	b	29¾
Pepsi 20	33	6½	a	a	a	a	26¼
Pepsi 23⅝	210	3⅛	b	b	b	b	26¼
Pepsi 25	679	1⅜	204	2⅛	54	29-16	26¼
Pepsi 26⅜	357	⅜	b	b	b	b	26¼
Pepsi 30	28	¼	8	7-16	120	15-16	26¼

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Polar 25	963	3⅛	243	4⅛	332	4⅞	28
Polar 30	2257	⅛	1317	11-16	708	23-16	28
Polar 35	136	1-16	323	½	b	b	28
R C A 25	591	4⅞	550	4⅞	33	5	29⅞
R C A 30	1326	¼	682	15-16	134	1⅜	29⅞
R C A 35	49	1-16	50	¼	b	b	29⅞
Sears 25	136	5½	85	6	a	a	30⅜
Sears 30	1225	1 7-16	477	21-16	140	2 9-16	30⅜
Sears 35	620	3-16	455	9-16	b	b	30⅜
Sperry 30	59	5½	82	6	40	6⅛	35
Sperry 35	547	1⅞	218	2⅜	60	3	35
Sperry 40	52	3-16	69	⅜	b	b	35
Syntex 15	81	4	59	4⅛	8	4⅛	18⅞
Syntex 20	870	9-16	1145	1⅛	219	1⅜	18⅞
Tandy 20	34	12⅛	5	13⅛	b	b	32¼
Tandy 25	77	7½	15	8⅛	10	8⅝	32¼
Tandy 30	341	3⅛	97	4⅛	24	4⅝	32¼
Tandy 35	295	15-16	b	b	b	b	32¼
Tandy 40	10	3-16	b	b	b	b	32¼
Teldyn 45	533	15⅜	173	16	b	b	60⅞
Teldyn 50	781	10⅜	204	12⅛	12	13	60⅞
Teldyn 55	1244	6⅛	102	8⅛	4	9⅛	60⅞
Teldyn 60	2221	3⅛	381	5⅛	92	7	60⅞
Teldyn 70	940	⅜	799	1 15-16	b	b	60⅞
Tesoro 10	333	⅜	170	¾	351	11-16	9
Tesoro 15	325	1-16	175	⅛	8	⅛	9
Tex In 70	45	11	1	12½	15	14⅛	80⅝
Tex In 80	567	3⅛	169	6¼	26	7½	80⅝
TexIn 90	565	11-16	57	2⅛	b	b	80⅝
Upjohn 30	137	7⅛	10	7⅛	a	a	37
Upjohn 35	851	2⅜	165	3	54	3⅜	37
Weyerh 25	74	3⅜	28	4⅛	13	4⅛	28⅛
Weyerh 30	170	13-16	202	17-16	76	2	28⅛
Weyerh 35	37	1-16	3	⅛	b	b	28⅛
Weyerh 40	145	1-16	b	b	b	b	28⅛
Xerox 45	681	5⅜	142	6⅛	41	7⅛	49⅝
Xerox 50	1908	21-16	425	3⅛	136	4	49⅝
Xerox 60	276	⅛	181	⅛	b	b	49⅝

Total volume 221,073 Open interest 1,747,867
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Vol. Feb	Last Feb	Vol. May	Last May	Close N.Y.
15	39	3¼	24	3¼	42	3½	18¼
20	5	1-16	121	5-16	149	9-16	18¼
15	11	5⅞	a	a	a	a	20⅝
20	354	¼	148	2	102	29-16	20⅝
20	124	⅛	154	1	53	1½	20⅝
25	2	1-16	228	½	119	1	20⅝
25	b	b	38	4½	a	a	20⅝
15	41	2	51	23-16	46	2⅜	17
20	24	1-16	103	5-16	87	9-16	17
15	b	b	128	3½	53	4	17⅜
20	422	1-16	338	⅜	216	19-16	17⅜
25	a	a	4	3-16	a	a	17⅜
10	155	3⅞	23	4⅝	1	5½	53⅜
55	539	3-16	352	1¼	37	115-16	53⅜
60	a	a	154	⅛	b	b	53⅜
20	18	4⅛	88	4⅜	7	5	24⅛
25	179	1-16	446	⅜	827	1	24⅛
10	27	5⅜	10	5⅜	a	a	15⅛
15	652	7-16	337	17-16	71	1⅞	15⅛
15	95	2⅜	86	2⅞	66	3	17½
20	10	1-16	169	5-16	104	9-16	17½
10	871	2	1895	2⅜	286	2⅜	12⅛
15	31	1-16	595	⅜	294	⅜	12⅛
25	36	3	32	3	15	3¼	27⅞
30	51	1-16	122	7-16	61	11-16	27⅞
10	a	a	7	3⅞	5	4⅛	13⅞
14⅜	45	1-16	81	½	b	b	13⅞
15	a	a	71	7-16	55	⅜	13⅞
15	735	⅜	541	1 1-16	250	1½	15⅛
20	28	1-16	a	a	a	a	15⅛
20	a	a	12	2⅜	3	3⅛	22⅛
25	5	1-16	152	⅜	43	11-16	22⅛
15	116	4⅜	14	5⅛	22	5½	19⅞
20	552	7-16	201	1⅜	66	2⅛	19⅞
25	a	a	13	7-16	11	⅜	19⅞
14⅜	422	5⅞	a	a	a	a	20¼
19½	239	⅜	31	1⅛	a	a	20¼
20	b	b	109	15-16	12	15-16	20⅛
30	b	b	1	5⅜	5	5⅞	34⅞
35	194	⅛	159	1⅜	61	2¼	34⅞
40	a	a	49	5-16	22	½	34⅞
27½	25	29-16	a	a	b	b	30⅛
30	336	7-16	213	1⅛	220	21-16	30⅛
35	a	a	3	⅛	a	a	30⅛
10	b	b	20	4⅜	a	a	14⅛
p 15	8	b	b	30	3-16	18	¼ 14⅛
15	1067	5-16	948	1⅛	191	1⅜	14⅛
p 15	78	9-16	152	1½	56	1⅜	14⅛
20	24	1-16	143	5-16	147	⅛	14⅛
20	13	5⅞	28	5⅜	18	5⅞	14⅛
25	a	a	18	⅛	b	b	14⅛
10	173	1½	212	115-16	62	2⅛	11⅛
15	2	1-16	125	⅛	111	¼	11⅛
10	256	1⅜	1381	13-16	122	21-16	11⅛
15	26	1-16	168	3-16	294	7-16	11⅛
10	a	a	51	3⅞	15	3⅞	14
15	109	1-16	277	7-16	234	⅜	14
30	436	23-16	229	23-16	305	3⅜	32¼
35	27	1-16	160	¼	407	9-16	32¼
10	273	3⅞	554	4⅛	364	4⅜	13⅞
15	1970	⅛	967	⅜	476	1	13⅞
15	366	3-16	155	15-16	70	15-16	14⅝
20	a	a	6	⅛	16	5-16	14⅝

Option & price	Vol. Dec	Last Dec	Vol. Mar	Last Mar	Vol. Jun	Last Jun	Close
Coastal 15	123	5	54	5⅜	14	5½	19⅞
Coastal 20	1050	1 3-16	653	2¼	155	2¾	19⅞
Coastal 25	148	1-16	276	11-16	61	1⅛	19⅞

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Aetna 30	122	6⅞	44	7⅛	10	6⅞	37
Aetna p 30	102	⅛	162	7-16	2	⅞	37
Aetna 35	1170	2¼	318	2⅞	110	3⅜	37
Aetna p 35	285	13-16	61	1⅜	40	1⅞	37
Aetna 40	347	⅜	345	13-16	b	b	37
Aetna p 40	7	3⅜	20	3⅜	b	b	37
Am Cya 25	275	13-16	71	1 3-16	62	1⅜	25
Am Cya 30	123	1-16	148	⅛	5	¼	25
Am Exp 35	a	a	1	4¼	a	a	38½
Am Exp 40	25	⅞	5	1¼	a	a	38½
Am Hom 25	18	3½	12	3⅞	5	4	28⅜
Am Hom 30	283	⅛	165	⅜	90	1	28⅜
Asarco 15	23	⅜	45	1 3-16	42	1½	14⅛
Asarco 20	66	1-16	27	3-16	2	¼	14⅛
Beat F 20	4	4⅝	a	a	a	a	24¼
Beat F 25	74	7-16	17	⅞	118	1⅛	24¼
Burrgh 50	166	19⅜	b	b	b	b	69½
Burrgh 60	398	10¼	31	10¼	108	12½	69½
Burrgh 70	621	2⅜	109	4⅛	62	5½	69½
Chase 25	20	5	a	a	9	4⅞	29⅝
Chase 30	280	13-16	135	13-16	50	1½	29⅝
Chase 35	32	1-16	9	⅛	b	b	29⅝
C Tel 15	5	⅜	a	a	3	1½	15⅝
C Tel 20	a	a	a	a	5	1-16	15⅝
Deere 20	15	7⅜	5	7⅜	a	a	27⅜
Deere 25	347	29-16	208	2⅞	27	3⅛	27⅜
Deere 30	243	⅛	138	½	b	b	27⅜
Dig Eq 35	398	13⅛	b	b	b	b	48⅛
Dig Eq 40	935	8⅛	16	9⅛	15	10⅛	48⅛
Dig Eq 45	791	4	122	5½	42	6⅞	48⅛
DigEq 50	1363	1⅜	373	27-16	122	3⅜	48⅛
Disney 30	316	8⅞	75	9	91	9⅜	38⅛
Disney 35	967	3⅞	447	5	18	5⅜	38⅛
Disney 40	1363	13-16	407	21-16	222	2⅞	38⅛
du Pnt 100	406	19⅛	280	19½	396	19⅞	119¼
du Pnt 110	654	9⅛	242	10⅜	81	11½	119¼
du Pnt 120	923	2⅜	229	5	100	6½	119¼
du Pnt 130	55	⅜	x	b	b	b	119¼
Fst Ch 15	692	11-16	153	2⅜	24	3⅛	17⅛
Fst Ch 20	166	3-16	23	7-16	29	11-16	17⅛
G Tel 30	144	2⅜	252	2⅜	45	3	32⅛
G Tel 35	197	1-16	66	5-16	37	7-16	32⅛
Gillet 25	82	1	5	15-16	b	b	25⅛
Gillet 30	6	1-16	8	3-16	4	¼	25⅛
Gillet 25	8	b	b	b	5	1⅜	25⅛
Goodyr 15	a	a	5	3⅜	5	3⅜	18⅛
Goodyr 20	167	¼	168	7-16	96	11-16	18⅛
Goodyr 25	16	1-16	a	a	b	b	18⅛
Greyhd 10	a	a	a	a	3	3⅛	13⅛
Greyhd 15	90	⅛	102	3-16	253	5-16	13⅛
Gulf O 25	15	2⅜	28	2¼	10	2 15-16	27⅜
Golf O 30	263	⅛	107	⅜	109	½	27⅜
Hercul 15	160	1½	26	1⅜	41	2	16⅛
Hercul 20	130	⅛	15	5-16	25	⅜	16⅛
H F C 15	5	3⅜	a	a	a	a	18⅜
H F C 20	161	¼	120	7-16	28	⅝	18⅜

Option & price	Vol. Jan	Last Jan	Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Close
Lilly 30	a	a	7	8⅝	1	9⅛	38⅝
Lilly 35	161	3⅞	63	4⅝	20	4½	38⅝
Lilly 40	247	⅞	202	1½	b	b	38⅝
Lilly 45	23	1-16	b	b	b	b	38⅝
Merril 15	748	2 3-16	624	29-16	144	215-16	16⅜
Merril 20	2640	5-16	1113	⅜	451	11-16	16⅜
MesaPt 30	38	11⅛	b	b	b	b	40⅞
MesaPt 35	331	6½	83	7⅜	87	8⅝	40⅞
MesaPt p 35	444	11-16	75	15-16	17	1⅜	40⅞
MesaPt 40	1334	2⅞	236	4¼	123	5¼	40⅞
MesaPt p 40	827	2	212	11-16	8	2⅜	40⅞
MesaPt 45	1565	1	455	21-16	263	3	40⅞
MesaPt p 45	129	5	85	5	150	5¼	40⅞
Motria 35	113	5	31	5⅜	a	a	39¼
Motria 40	431	2	164	2⅜	40	3½	39¼
Motria 45	40	7-16	31	⅜	b	b	39¼
Pfizer 25	68	1½	85	2	38	2½	26⅛
Pfizer 30	100	⅛	35	¼	28	½	26⅛
Phelps 20	2	⅜	33	19-16	47	1⅞	19⅞
Phelps 25	a	a	a	a	20	½	19⅞
Phelps 30	2	1-16	a	a	b	b	19⅞
Ph Mor 50	21	14⅝	a	a	a	a	64⅝
Ph Mor 60	102	5⅜	7	5⅜	66	7	64⅝
Pitney 15	8	3⅛	23	3⅛	a	a	18⅛
Pitney 20	180	⅜	80	⅜	61	⅞	18⅛
Proc G 70	105	13⅝	b	b	b	b	83¼
Proc G 80	135	4⅛	58	5⅞	17	6⅝	83¼
Proc G 90	111	5-16	18	15-16	15	1⅜	83¼
Rite A 15	36	4⅛	15	4⅜	34	5⅛	19
RiteA 20	470	⅜	152	11-16	99	1⅛	19
St Cal 35	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	a	a	40
StCal 40	297	1¼	108	1⅜	18	2⅛	40
StCal 45	18	⅛	23	5-16	b	b	40
T R W 30	5	4⅞	16	5	a	a	34⅞
TR W 35	216	⅞	10	1½	3	1⅞	34⅞
TR W 40	a	a	132	⅜	b	b	34⅞
Tandy 20	85	12⅛	4	12⅜	b	b	32¼
Tandy 25	383	7⅜	56	8	7	8⅜	32¼
Tandy 30	980	3⅛	228	4⅛	32	4⅝	32¼
Tandy 35	911	15-16	b	b	b	b	32¼
Tandy 40	8	1-16	b	b	b	b	32¼
Texaco 25	79	3⅛	44	3⅛	45	3½	27⅞
Texaco 30	424	3-16	182	⅜	416	⅞	27⅞
U Carb 40	98	3⅜	18	4⅜	8	5½	43⅜
U Carb 45	484	⅞	191	19-16	219	2⅛	43⅜
U Carb 50	24	⅛	393	⅜	b	b	43⅜
U Carb 60	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	43⅜
U S St 25	180	6⅜	6	6½	21	6⅞	30⅞
U S St 30	574	2	125	29-16	52	3	30⅞
U S St 35	207	¼	112	11-16	37	⅞	30⅞
U S St 40	a	a	2	¼	b	b	30⅞
WrnLm 25	17	1 13-16	22	2⅜	12	2⅜	26⅜
WrnLm 30	74	⅛	10	⅜	32	⅜	26⅜
Westng 15	749	3⅝	219	4⅛	65	4¼	18⅜
Westng p 15	99	3-16	62	⅜	28	⅜	18⅜
Westng 20	1618	9-16	870	15-16	522	1¼	18⅜
Westng p 20	87	1⅜	30	2	12	2⅛	18⅜
Westng 25	336	1-16	89	3-16	b	b	18⅜
Westng p 25	a	a	130	6¼	b	b	18⅜

Total volume 81,804 Open interest 1,110,452
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).



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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$50,000,000

The Industrial Bank of Japan Finance Company N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due November 1, 1982

Payment of principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Kogyo Ginko)

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November 14, 1977.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

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Foreign Bonds

stocks not quotes in today's list unavailable from the NASD.

Unless otherwise noted, rates or divi... the foregoing table are annual disb... ments based on the last quarterly or ... miya declaration. Special or extra ... dends or payments not designated as ... ar are identified in the following foot...

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual ...ius stock dividend. c—Liquidating ...idend e—Declared or paid in preceding ...months. f—Declare or paid after ... dividend or split up. [—Old this ... dividend omitted, deferred or no ...taken at last ividen meeting. k—...rrears or paid this year, an accumu... issue with dividends in arrears. n—...ue. p—Declared or paid in preceding ...months pus stock dividend. s—Pa... stock in preceding 12 months.

...—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-...dend and sales in fu. z—Sales in ...

...—Cancd. wd—When distributed. ...when issued. ww—With warrants ... Without warrants xdis—Ex-distrib...

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership ...ning reorganize under the Bankru... Act, or securities assumed by such ... panies

Rabbit Meat Bil Vetoed by Carte

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (... —President Carter signed ... second veto of his administra... last week, this time using ... ultimate legislative weapon ... from a rabbit meat inspec... bill.

In a veto message to the Ho... the President suggested that ... rabbit bill, among other thi... would, "strain relations with ... People's Republic of China," ... major exporter of domestic... rabbit meat to the United Sta...

Spokesmen for the nati... $10-million-a-year rabbit-m... industry said that the bill wo... have elevated rabbit meat to ... some safety standards that ... apply to goat meat and don... meat. Mr. Carter earlier vet... an $80-million breeder reactor ... Clinch River, Tenn.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Euromarket

ntinued From Page 9.)

ill complete the trium-

by in the dollar sector subdued. Technical con- have improved: The dol- ars to have stabilized in gn exchange market and st interest rates inched

seline in the U.S. money In the latest week fed at the recent tightening monetary policy has run s. The combination of factors sent bargain scurrying for bonds at steep discounts, and ed dealers who had been the market to rush for s a result, prices in the market rose, giving st an altogether more outlook.

the new issues an- last week was a $50-mil- for Cavenham, which he joint guarantee of firm and its French enerale Occidentale. The onds, which will have e life of 7.2 years, carry of 9 1/2 per cent.

The market reaction to the coupon was favorable. Recent experience has shown that long-term issues with high coupons suffer less in the secondary market than short-dated, low-coupon issues. However, a number of bankers questioned whether such a "juicy" coupon would be enough to overcome investor antipathy to the complicated and confusing financial operations between Cavenham and Occidentale.

The 12-bank management group also caused comment, because less than half rank among the major leader managers: Crédit Agricole, which has announced plans to play a role in the Euromarket, makes its debut with this issue. But there was some surprise in seeing it catapulted to the rank of co-manager without ever having underwritten an issue before.

A syndicate of banks with heavy Mideast participation are managing an issue for the Australian Resources Development Bank: $10 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent and $10 million (Australian dollars) for five years carrying a coupon of 10 per cent.

Bankers commented that the U.S. dollar portion of the loan appeared attractive but were critical of the Australian dollar portion because of the uncertain outlook for that currency.

In the floating-rate sector, UBAF—the Arab-French consortium bank—is raising $25 million for five years, offering to pay the standard quarter point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteeing that the coupon will never be set lower than 7 1/4 per cent.

Only one issue was priced last week—the $50-million five-year loan for Norsk Hydro was sold at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 7/8 per cent for a yield of 8 per cent. It opened trading bid at 98—that is, less the full selling concession, an increasingly common development—and ended the week bid at 98 3/8.

In the deutsche-mark sector, the 150-million-DM loan for Companhia Energetica de Sao Paulo was described as "an unmitigated disaster." Priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 per cent, the 10-year bonds ended the week at 97 1/4-98, reportedly held there by the manager's support operations. "That's it for the exotic names," wailed one Swiss banker.

The 100-million-DM, 10-year loan for the European Resettlement Fund was priced at par with a coupon of 6 1/4 per cent and ended the week at 99 3/8-99 7/8.

Sanyo Electric's 60-million-DM, 4 3/4-per-cent convertible was sold at par and carried a conversion price into the company's common stock of 253 yen, a premium of 10 per cent over the Tokyo quote when the terms were set.

Carlsberg Brewery's 20 million DM of 10-year, 6-per-cent bonds were sold at par and finished the week at 99 1/2.

New issues on offer include 100 million DM of 6-per-cent, 10-year bonds for Austria's central bank for cooperative banks and a 35-million-DM convertible for Furukawa Electric, which is offering a semiannual coupon of 5 1/4 per cent on its seven-year loan.

Eurobond Yields*

Week Ended Nov. 9

U.S. Dollars

International institutions, long term	8.27 %
Industrials, long term	8.57 %
Industrials, medium term	8.46 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	9.01 %
French franc, long term	11.08 %
Unit of Account, long term	7.81 %

*Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Market Turnover

Week Ended Nov. 11

(Millions of dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non dollar equivalent
Cedel	$621.3	$396.2	$225.1
Euroclear	$950.9	$803.0	$147.9

nomic Scene

tinued From Page 9.)

ployment situation, by up in outlays by state l governments, and by ger pace of business pending for new equip-

ancial markets also took t week from the rather ry tone of President remarks on his relations Federal Reserve's chair- rthur Burns, and from statements that there no "confrontation" be- n on economic matters. sident said he "strong-

ly supported the autonomy and the independence of the Federal Reserve" and that he did not have "any inclination to criticize" the actions of Mr. Burns.

Some congressional and other sources, however, have criticized the recent efforts by the central bank to curtail the strong growth of the money supply by forcing short-term interest rates upward. Rates have risen about 2 percentage points since the summer. The critics fear there will be further increases that could threaten the economic recovery. But the decline of about $3 billion in the money supply last week will probably tend to slow the upward trend of interest rates.

Some economists would like to see the central bank abandon its close attention to the M-1 trend in carrying out its policies; others hope it would not report weekly seasonally adjusted changes in the money supply and instead issue the raw figures with all the data reflecting them, or merely report monthly or quarterly on the money supply. Mr. Burns is apparently dissatisfied with some of the deficiencies in the present system of reporting and with the necessity of establishing growth targets.

Although the commentary from President Carter and Mr. Burns last week helped sentiment in the business and financial worlds, the basic reason for the more confident attitude about the economy lately lies in the reports from the real world of business, especially from the consumer sector. If that area continues strong, the overall economy will retain its vigor.

ano Begins of British h Service

N, Nov. 13 (UPI).— alifano jr., the U.S. f health, education and rrived from New York tudy Britain's National rvice.

ifano said at London's Airport that he hoped ne ideas on forming a nal health service in h senior government and health officials four-day visit.

re as part of my work tting the proposal for service in the United said. "I have just similar visit to Canada e flying on to West n Wednesday."

idated Trading YSE Listings

Ended Nov. 11, 1977

Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
2,417,600	18¾	15⅞	18¾	+ ⅞
3,340,900	69¼	65¼	67¼	+3½
1,923,600	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	—
1,384,080	18⅞	19½	19⅜	+8⅛
1,296,200	26½	24½	26¼	+1⅜
1,373,500	10¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
1,243,100	61	59	60¾	+1⅜
1,105,800	50⅜	45½	48¾	+2⅝
1,088,000	25⅞	23½	24¼	—1½
1,054,700	33½	30½	32¾	+1⅜
928,500	24½	22⅜	24	+1⅜
921,600	30¾	28½	30⅜	+2¼
854,100	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅜
819,600	15⅞	14	14½	— ⅛
703,700	16⅜	17¾	17⅛	— ⅛
697,800	14⅜	12	14	+2¼
673,600	21½	20⅛	21½	+1⅜
651,400	31½	29⅜	30⅜	+1⅜
637,900	6½	5	5½	+ ½
634,200	55½	51¼	54½	+3⅜

ed in: 2,075
1,675; declines: 240 un-
140; new lows: 97

Volume

	129,054,540 shares
	94,290,380 shares
ock	83,117,070 shares
	4,524,473,812 shares
	4,808,129,208 shares
	4,195,879,958 shares

SE Averages

Ended Nov. 11, 1977

High	Low	Last	Net Change
56.57	54.67	56.55	+ 2.71
40.35	37.72	40.25	+ 2.59
40.80	39.45	40.78	+ 1.42
54.65	52.25	54.65	+ 3.00
53.78	50.43	52.70	+ 2.43

Standard & Poor's

108.15	100.54	106.81	+ 4.77
13.57	12.67	13.50	+ 0.80
58.60	52.77	55.31	+ 2.47
11.80	10.78	11.42	+ 0.61
92.69	91.32	86.98	+ 4.49

Dow Jones

850.85	808.56	845.89	+35.95
217.13	203.30	215.86	+11.59
113.62	107.66	112.50	+-4.71
291.57	276.37	290.17	+13.11

reasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
1977	6.44	6.35	6.36
	6.41	5.85	5.93
	6.25	5.81	5.90
	5.89	5.83	6.73
	5.91	5.85	5.76
	5.94	5.88	5.78
	5.94	5.88	5.79
	5.92	5.72	5.83
1978	5.92	5.72	5.84
	5.97	5.79	5.92
	6.03	5.85	5.93
	6.04	5.86	6.00
	6.08	5.90	6.05
	6.08	5.93	6.12
	6.14	6.08	6.25
	6.16	6.10	6.27
	6.13	6.09	6.26
	6.19	6.11	6.28
	6.22	6.12	6.31
	6.27	6.17	6.37
	6.28	6.20	6.41
	6.31	6.21	6.42
	6.33	6.23	6.43
	6.34	6.26	6.48
	6.35	6.27	6.51
	6.37	6.29	6.54
	6.38	6.30	6.55
	6.39	6.31	6.57
	6.41	6.35	6.62
	6.42	6.37	6.65
	6.44	6.36	6.64
	6.43	6.35	6.63
	6.42	6.34	6.61
	6.42	6.40	6.70
	6.41	6.39	6.71
	6.48	6.43	6.73
	6.52	6.46	6.78
	6.50	6.47	6.83
	6.56	6.50	6.86
	6.58	6.52	6.88
	6.54	6.50	6.84



Doc Medich

Rangers Sign Medich, Thought To Pay $1 Million

ARLINGTON, Texas, Nov. 13 (UPI).—George (Doc) Medich, a right-hander who posted a 12-6 won-lost record last season with the Oakland A's and the Seattle Mariners and was 0-1 with the New York Mets, signed a four-year contract last week with the Texas Rangers, becoming the second free agent to join the club.

On Tuesday, Brad Corbett, the 'Rangers' owner, signed Richie Zisk to a 10-year contract for a reported $2.7 million. The Rangers did not say how much money the club paid Medich, 28, but it was thought to be near $1 million.

Medich was with the New York Yankees during the early 1970s, posting a 19-15 record with a 3.60 earned-run average in 1974. He was traded to the Pittsburgh Pirates in a 1975 deal that sent Ken Brett, Dock Ellis and Willie Randolph to the Yankees.

During spring training last season, Medich was traded to Oakland, but when the A's could not sign the 6-foot-5-inch, 230-pounder to a contract, he was waived to the Seattle Mariners, who also could not sign him. He was acquired by the Mets on waivers, late in September, and pitched once, against Pittsburgh.

Salonika Woos Hamburg Coach

HAMBURG, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Rudi Gutendorf, coach of European Cupwinners' Cup holders Hamburg SV, said last week that he has been asked to take over as boss of the Greek champions, Pack Salonika.

Gutendorf, who had asked for a leave of absence from the German First Division club until the end of this year because of rows with business manager Peter Krohn, said after talks here with Salonika club officials: "They have made me an exceptionally attractive offer."

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	12	1	1	25	66	35
Winnipeg	11	3	0	22	71	39
Quebec	7	6	1	15	62	60
Indianapolis	5	5	2	12	42	49
Edmonton	5	8	1	11	47	59
Houston	5	8	0	10	51	65
Cincinnati	3	9	0	6	38	50
Birmingham	2	10	1	5	38	60

Saturday's Games

Edmonton 1, Birmingham 1 (Zuke: Cassolato).

New England 8, Indianapolis 2 (Lyle 2, Keon 2, Webster: Powis, French, Morrison).

Cincinnati 6, Quebec 5 (Florek 3, Plumb, Sobchuk, Abgrall: P, Bordeleau 2, Tardif, Boudrias).

Friday's Games

Edmonton 3, Cincinnati 2 (MacGregor, Flett, Rota; Florek, Larose).

Houston 5, Indianapolis 3 (Preston, Larway, Lacroix, Gray, Hanis: Maggs, Paiement, Patenaude).

More Sports News On Page 15

SPORTS

Mayer Victor in Stockholm Tennis

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP).—Sandy Mayer, helped by a little prayer, tamed Ray Moore with his powerful serve and volley game, 6-2, 6-4, today to win the $150,000 Stockholm Open.

"I was very nervous before the match," Mayer, 25, said after scoring the finest tournament victory of his career. "I prayed for 15 minutes and the Lord gave me peace. I felt very loose and aggressive."

He was. It was one of the most onesided finals in this nine-year-old tournament billed as Europe's richest indoor event.

Moore never got a chance to score a break against Mayer's big artillery on the Royal Tennis Hall's fast court.

Mayer broke Moore twice to take the opening set in less than 25 minutes.

He broke through again in the third game of the second set to lead 2-1 after Moore hit out a cross-court backhand by inches.

Both men held their serves the rest of the way with Moore returning another bullet serve into the net at match point. It was all over in an hour.

Mayer, who learned to play on fast surfaces in California, didn't drop a set in his six matches here.

Yesterday, he routed Stan Smith, 6-4, 6-1. In the third round, he upset top-seeded Brian Gottfried, 6-4, 6-4.

Rosewall Beats Gorman

HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (AP).—Defending champion Ken Rosewall, 43, seeded No. 4, today retained the $75,000 Hong Kong singles title, defeating unseeded Tom Gorman, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Wightman Shutout

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 13 (UPI).—Billy Jean King and Virginia Wade battled for 2 hours 23 minutes last night before King scored a 6-4, 3-6, 8-6 victory to give the United States a 5-0 lead in the Wightman Cup.

Chris Evert easily beat Sue Barker, 6-1, 6-2, in another singles match and the U.S. team of Rosie Casals and Evert outplayed Wade and Barker, 6-2, 6-4, in doubles to wrap up a U.S. shutout in the best-of-seven series which the United States clinched Thursday night.

New Issue
November 14, 1977

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

DANSK EKSPORTFINANSIERINGSFOND
(Danish Export Finance Corporation)

DM 75,000,000
6% Bonds due 1982
– Private Placement –

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY — BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — HAMBROS BANK Limited

KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

ORION BANK Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

PKBANKEN

PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB — DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab

KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — FAELLESBANKEN FOR DANMARKS SPAREKASSER A/S

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Nov. 11, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Houst Oil M	1,115,400	34½	27½	33	+5¼
Syntex Corp	285,700	19	17¾	19	+1⅛
Champ Ho	278,400	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅜
Trico Ind	189,500	8⅞	7½	8⅜	+1⅛
Dataprod	162,600	17¾	16	17	+1¼
WUI Inc	145,200	35½	33	34⅜	+3¼
Anglo Co Ltd	140,800	5½	4½	5⅜	+1
Duro Test	140,500	14⅜	11⅝	13⅜	+3
Gt Bas Pet	138,500	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅜
UV Ind wt	136,600	4¼	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜

Volume: 13,597,490 shares.
Year to date: 565,189,305 shares
Issues traded in: 1,108.

Advances: 731; declines: 181; unchanged: 194.

New highs: 81; new lows: 48.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	28½	29½
Cleveland Trust Cp	33½	34½
Detroit Bank Corporation	48¼	49
Fidelcor Inc	30¾	31½
First Md Bncp	30	32
First Nat Cinn	19	19½
Girard Company	43½	44½
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil	25¾	26¾
Lincoln First Banks	23	23¾
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	48¾	49½
Nat City Corporation	42	42¾
New England Merch. Boston	17½	18
Philadelphia Nat. Corp	29¾	30⅜
Pitts Nat. Bank	35½	36¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¾	22½
Secur. Pac Corporation	30	30⅝
Shawmut Ass Boston	27	28
Sta Str Bank Boston	17	18
U.S. Trust New York	22	23
Un. Va Bankshares	19⅝	20½
Virginia Nat Bksh	20¼	21¼

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp		7	1⅜	1⅜	
AmBkrInsFla	.24	154	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
ASkrLfFla	.20	147	7½	8	+ ¼
AmCapitol	.16e	23	2⅜	3⅛	
AmcmwlthFn		25	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
AmFidelLfe	.08	7	8¼	9	
AmGuarntyFn	s	66	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
AmIncmLfe		173	16⅜	17½	+1½
AmInsGrp	.28	163	34¼	35¼	+ ¼
AmIntReIn	.16	167	25	27	+1½
AmInvstLife	.20a		3½	4	
AmNatlFinl	.46	24	11⅛	11⅜	
AmPioneer Cp		245	1½	2¼	
AmReinsur	.60	54	22⅝	23½	+ ½
AmReservRn	.82i	597	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
AmStatesLf	.44	28	15½	16	
AmUndrwrHr	.44	11	7	7⅜	
AssocMadis	.05e	65	3¾	4	+ ⅛
BankersSecLf	.44	31	11	11½	
BenefNatCp s		247	5¼	6	
BMA	.60	74	16½	17	
CarolCasity	.28		5½	5⅝	
Centennial Cp		145	7⅜	8¼	
ChaseNatLfe	1		10½	11½	
ChespkLfA	.24	1	4⅜	5¼	
ChespkLfB	.24		3¾	4⅜	
ChubbCorp	1.60	37	34	34½	+ ⅛
CoastStoCp	.28	40	8¼	9⅛	— ⅛
College Univ	.18	29	14⅜	15¼	
ColonlLfeAcc	.36	49	11½	12	+ ⅛
ColumbleNatl		4	4¼	4¾	
CombInsAm	1	553	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
ConnGenIns	1.20	382	51¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
ContAmLife	1.16	1	19½	21	
CoffnStanLfe	.27e		4⅜	4¾	
Criterion Ins	.15e	2	19¾	20¾	— ⅛
DurhamLife	1b	1	31¼	32¼	
ERCCorp	.72	162	24½	25½	
Eldorado Genl			1⅜	1⅝	
EmpFinMar	.36	16	9	9½	
Empire Gen		78	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
EmployerCas	1b	2	34	35½	
EquitGenCp	.88	30	22½	23½	
EquitLifeIowa	1	19	21½	22	
ExcelsiorNY	.60		6½	8½	
FarmHomeLf		273	6½	7½	
FarmersGrp	.60	467	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
FarmNewWL	.32	97	48	50	+ ½
FidelCo Va		14	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife	1.20	13	27½	28	
FinlSecGrp	.32	35	7⅜	8¼	
FstAmFin	.60	30	16¼	17¼	+ ½
FstColonyLfe	.56	12	17½	18½	
FstContlLife	.32	1	7⅜	8½	
FstExecCp		82	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
FstFederLfe	.40	18	9½	10	
FstUtdInc			2	2 3-16	
FortuneNat s	s	29	3¾	4½	
FoundInFnlCp		3	⅝	⅝	
FounderFinl	.05e	3	1⅝	1⅞	
FranklinLife	1	39	28	28½	
GenReinSur	1.20	77	171	175	+6
GeoWashnCo		2	11½	13⅜	
Germanins	.33e		8	10	
GlobeLfeAc	.22b	735	14½	15	+ ½
GovtEmpIns	.12	1348	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
GovtEmp wt				⅛	
GovEmp pf	.72	222	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
GovtEmpLife	.25	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
GtSoutnCo	.84	241	22⅛	23⅜	+ ⅞
GuarantyNatl	.40	2	14	14½	
Hanoverins	2a	147	25	25½	+ ⅜
HarrisSimBl	1.80	7	44¼	45¼	
HomeBenef	.42		35	35	
IndsLbtyLfe			1⅛	2¼	
IndsLfeAcc	.88	64	15	15⅝	— ⅛
IndianaGrp	03e	220	2 7-16	2 9-16	
InlncpnlLfe	60	36	14	14½	
Interfinel		59	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
IntlLifeHldng	30e	339	9	9¼	
InvHeritKy		2	7⅛	8	
Investins Am					
JeffrsnNatLf	.32	99	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
KansCityLfe	1.60	78	43½	44½	
KemperCorp	1.20	51	35	35¾	+ ½
KyCentLfe	.24	52	9½	9⅝	
LamarLife	.30		18¼	19⅛	
LibrtyNatLfe	.36	198	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
LifeAm Bost		2	2	2½	
LifeInsGa	.56	8	24½	24⅝	
LifeInvtec	.12	168	8⅝	9⅛	
Lifesurance			5½	5⅝	
LincInsLf	.48	18	12¾	13	+ ⅜
LoyalAmLfe	.30e	12	11	12	+ ⅜
MassGen Life		2		4⅝	
MercuryGenl	.48	12	17⅜	18⅛	
MeridnLfe	.44		8	8¾	
MinnTitleFinl	1	3	13¼	14¼	— ⅛
ModrnSecL	.20a		7⅝	2	
MonarchCap	.88	136	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
MonumentCp	.56	634	19⅝	20⅛	
MotCtAmIns	.14		2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
MutSavLfe	.40	1	16⅜	17⅜	
NICorp	1.40	17	23¾	24¾	
NatLifeFla	.20	5	5½	5⅝	
NatReservLf	.90e		16½	17½	+ ¼
NatSecIns	.10e	27	9	9⅝	
NatWestn Lf		21	4⅝	4 15-16	
NationwideA	.42	229	11⅜	12¼	+ ¼
N.H.Life Co			6⅝	7	
NorthContri	.07e		9½	11⅝	
NorwastHart	1		42	46½	
NorNatLfe	.16e		4¼	5¼	
NowatNatLfe	.75	122	23	23½	+ ½
OccidentLf	.10e		3½	3⅝	
OhCasualty	1.72	35	45¾	45¾	+1
OldRepInt		289	20¾	21	
PacSfd Life		1	1 9-16	1 13-16	
Peerlessins	.50		18¾	11½	
Pensirins	.32		7⅝	8⅛	
Penn Life		453	3 13-16	4	
PhileLife	.50r	199	27	28½	
PiedmtMan	.14	47	4⅝	5½	
PreferdRisk	.32	6	11½	13½	
Pres Life			3	3¼	
ProtectiveLfe	.2	4	24¼	25	+ ¼
ProvLfeAcc	.88	1	36	37½	
ProvidLfe	.25a	1	18¼	19	
ReliableLife	.08a		17⅜	18¾	
RepbNatLfe	.20a	97	8¼	9½	
Ryanins Grp	.20	34	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
SafecoCorp	1.50	332	42½	43	+1
StPaulCos		358	31½	32	+1
SecurAmLfe	.50b	2	13¼	14	
SecurConn Life	s	24	17¼	18	— ⅛
SecurLfeAcc	.48		14¼	15¼	
SecurLfeGa	.40		12¼	12⅝	
SelectedRisks	1.20	213	26	28	
SoonerLfIn	.20		10	11	
SoCaroins	.70	32	17½	18	+ ⅛
SouUnAla	.10e	2	5	5⅜	
SouthlandFin	.32	51	13½	14	
SowstnLIFE	.75½	94½	94½	94	14 2½+
SovereignCp	.65r	53	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
StLifeIndiana	.28b	3	16½	17¼	
StdSec Life		13	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
StatesnGrp	.15e	5	4⅝	5¼	
TimeHolding	.60		35½	36¼	
TransprtLfe	.24	88	6¾	7¼	
Unicoa		2	2½	2⅝	
UnitAmer Life			3	4	
UnitDiversifd			1⅜	1¾	
UnFireCasIt	1		24	25½	
UnitLibrtyLf	.25e		2½	3⅛	
UnPresLfe		25	2¼	3 1-8	+ ⅛
UnitSvLf III			2	2¼	
UnitSvcLife	.60b	95	13¼	14 3-8	+ ⅛
Vico Corp		57	2¼	3	
WesmCasSur		152	27	27	— ⅛
WestnStaLfe	.12		11½	12¼	
Windsor Life		41	1½	2	
WrldSvcLfe			4½	4½	
ZenithNat Ins		8	12⅜	12⅝	
Zenith United		2	2⅝	2⅝	

United Technologies at the Paris Stock Exchange...

United Technologies, whose shares will be listed on the Paris Bourse, is a leading American industrial corporation. We design, develop, and manufacture a broad range of high-technology products for industrial, commercial, and governmental use worldwide.

We employ about 134 000 people throughout the world, including more than 7 000 in France.

Our sales in 1976 surpassed $ 5 billion, of which more than $ 2 billion came from international markets. In addition, we have granted licenses for the manufacture of more than 60 of our products outside the United States.

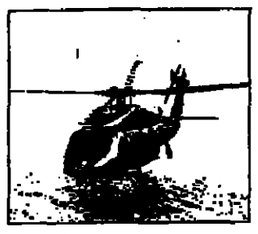
We are partners with European industry in the co-production of military aircraft engines for Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Norway. And our Otis Group, builder of elevators and escalators, has been an important member of the European business community for many years.

Investors: this is what you should know

Leadership in high technology

To maintain and strengthen our technology leadership, we invest about $ 1 million a day in Research and Development. Of the top 10 American corporations in R & D spending last year, United Technologies was No 1 in R & D outlays as a percentage of sales. We expect to invest about $ 2 billion in R & D over the next five years.
We're applying our technological skills to develop new products and improve existing products in three principal lines of business.





Industrial

Our Otis Group is the world's largest manufacturer of elevators and escalators. Otis has ten plants throughout Europe and is represented in France by Ascinter-Otis, with 6 000 employees. Our Essex Group is a leading manufacturer of cable wire, controls, and other devices essential to the distribution and application of electricity.

Propulsion

Air France, UTA and Air Inter are among the 200 airlines around the world flying jet transports equipped with engines built by our Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group. We're also a leading builder of military aircraft engines and we supply industrial and marine gas turbines for international markets.

Systems

Our Sikorsky Aircraft division pioneered rotary-winged flight and the helicopters it builds for commercial and military uses are in service around the world. Our Hamilton Standard Division produces precision-engineered equipment for use in flight and industry.

Putting technology to work for our shareholders

We're blending technological competence with results-oriented management to produce superior performance for our shareholders.

Our sales and earnings rose to record levels in 1976. And our backlog of business at year's end was almost $ 5 billion.

	12 months 1975	12 months 1976	9 months 1976	9 months 1977
	In Thousands of Dollars (except per share amounts)			
Total sales	3,878,000	5,166,000	3,806,605	4,122,643
Net profit	117,500	157,400	117,920	146,385
Earnings per share				
- primary	3.89	5.05	3.87	4.30
- fully diluted	2.90	3.84	2.76	3.18
Dividends paid on common stock	1.00	1.1875	.8875	1.20

Our common stock has been listed for 20 years on the Amsterdam and Brussels exchanges and is also currently listed in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Basle, Lausanne and Geneva. Now we'll be listed on the Paris Bourse, too.

For further financial information please write:

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

Paul Pronsky Jr. c/o UNITED TECHNOLOGIES S.A.R.L.
39, Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie 75008 PARIS

Visa COB no 77 140 en date du 21-10-77 - Balo du 7 novembre 1977.

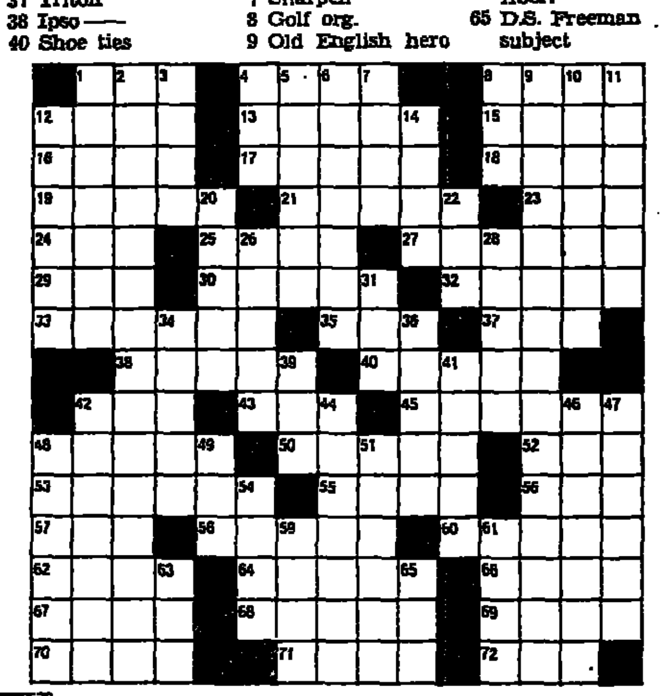
CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

1 Mil. wheeler-dealer
4 "Sore labour's ——" (Shakespearean sleep)
8 Cattleman's gear
12 Refuse material
13 For this case only
15 No longer here
16 Went "lickety-split"
17 Sports palace
18 Cain's victim
19 Escapes imperceptibly
21 Auguries
23 Word with pick or pack
24 F.D.R. measure
25 Eye defect: *Comb. form*
27 Official stamp
29 Diminutive suffix meaning "dear one"
30 Part of TNT
32 Lying face down
33 Visit unannounced
35 Pocket-sized violin
37 Triton
38 Ipso ——
40 Shoe ties
42 Lawyer: Abbr.
43 Theater sign
45 Froth
48 Very pale
50 Frequently
52 Soprano Marton of the Met
53 Kind of salad
55 Gusto
56 Capet was one
57 Novelist Levin
58 Nickel figure
60 Walls
62 Gull
64 Reef material
66 Secluded hollow
67 Holm oak
68 Lena or Marilyn
69 Halluces
70 —— à dire (that is to say): Fr.
71 Memo
72 Queer

DOWN

1 Announcer's flub
2 Burroughs book: 1914
3 Curved molding
4 Flock sound
5 Dexterous
6 With 44 Down, Z
7 Sharpen
8 Golf org.
9 Old English hero
10 Words on a copper
11 Cross out
12 Tucked away
14 Supermarket lineup
20 Type of boom
22 Drink slowly
26 Pub orders
28 "—— the unseen with a cheer!": Browning
31 Arab commodity
34 Head tops
36 Supplementary jury group
39 Loot for Cortes
41 Pauper Tom, in a Twain tale
42 For the most part
44 See 6 Down
46 Developed gradually
47 Brings up
48 Forming a sour compound
49 Catch
51 Renter
54 Like Croesus
59 At any time now
61 Tetra doubled
63 Second phone: Abbr.
65 D.S. Freeman subject



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cold, Shower
ANKARA	11	52	Clear
ATHENS	20	68	Clear
BEIRUT	19	66	Clear
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	4	39	Snow
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast
CASABLANCA	14	57	Haze
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Clear
FLORENCE	17	63	Fog
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast
GENEVA	7	45	Showers
HELSINKI	5	41	Showers
ISTANBUL	16	61	Clear
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Haze
LISBON	22	72	Clear
LONDON	7	45	Clear
LOS ANGELES	12	53	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Clear
MIAMI	21	70	Clear
MILAN	10	50	Fog
MONTREAL	1	34	Scattered clo
MOSCOW	8	46	Showers
MUNICH	6	43	Rain
NEW YORK	4	40	Cloudy
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
PARIS	7	45	Rain
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Overcast
SOFIA	18	64	Clear
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
TEHRAN	17	63	Rain
TEL AVIV	22	72	Clear
TUNIS	—	—	Unavailable
VIENNA	9	48	Rain
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	4	40	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Rain

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, Nov. 11, 1977

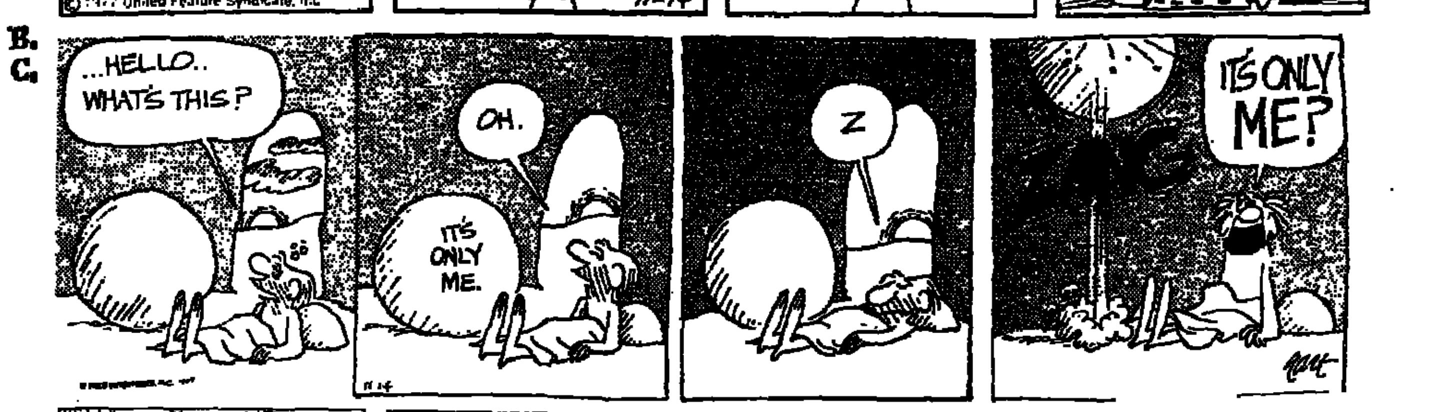
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGEFd	5.80	5.92
AcornF	15.74	NL
Advnlnv	9.74	NL
AetnaFd	7.41	8.10
AetnaSh	13.04	14.25
uture	9.63	NL
Allstate	8.67	NL
AlphaF	10.54	NL
ABirthT	9.61	10.50
American Funds:		
Balan	8.16	8.92
Amcp	6.15	6.72
Mutl	9.43	10.31
Bond	14.90	16.28
Capit	6.78	7.41
Grwth	5.26	5.75
Incom	15.86	17.33
ICA	13.84	15.13
NPers	15.55	16.99
WshMt	6.43	7.03
Amer General:		
CapGth	3.89	4.25
IncFd	6.44	7.04
Ventr	13.14	14.36
EqtGth	6.54	7.15
EqtGth	6.54	7.15
FdAm	6.41	7.01
Provid	3.90	4.20
AGthFd	5.67	6.11
AinsInFd	5.21	5.67
Ainvest	5.64	NL
Ainvinc	12.06	NL
ANIGth	2.92	3.19
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.43	6.93
Incom	7.32	7.89
Spectr	4.34	4968
Fdinv	6.59	7.11
Wash	10.04	10.82
AudaFd	8.25	9.02
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.63	8.29
Incom	4.91	5.34
Stock	5.67	6.20
BLC Gt	1 0.63	11.62
BabsInc	1.77	NL
Babs Inv	9.11	NL
BeacHill	8.73	NL
BeacInv	9.23	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.37	NL
101 Fd	9.12	NL
BerkCap	unavail	
Bondstk	4.78	5.22
BostFdn	9.49	10.37
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.95	13.06
Candn	6.70	7.32
Divid	2.79	3.04
Month	14.71	16.08
NYWS	9.56	10.45
NYVn	11.38	12.44
CGFund	9.47	10.54
CGIncm	8.61	9.31
CSnRsM	unavail	
CapPres	1.00	NL
CenShT	11.41	12.30
Chalinv	10.10	11.04
ChartFd	14.34	15.67
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.14	6.71
Front	3.76	4.11
Share	7.21	7.88
Specl	5.30	5.79
CheapD	unavail	
ChemFd	6.92	7.56
CNA Mgt Fds:		
Liberty	4.20	4.59
Manhat	2.46	2.69
Schust	8.09	8.84
Colonial:		
Convrt	8.76	9.57
Fund	8.97	9.80
Grwth	4.47	4.89
Incom	8.82	9.64
Optn	10.91	11.92
Colu Gth	15.42	NL
Cwlth AB	.99	1.07
Cwlth C	1.46	1.57
Comp Bd	8.75	9.41
Comp Fd	7.38	7.94
Concord	12.89	NL
Cons Inv	9.37	9.75
Constel G	5.82	NL
Cont Mut	6.13	NL
Ctry Cap	11.36	12.28
D'ylncm	1.00	NL
Davge Fd	7.71	NL
deVegh	30.58	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.87	12.92
Delaw	10.96	11.98
Delch	9.23	9.66
TFre	9.66	10.12
Delta	4.99	5.45
Dir Cap	4.20	4.59
DodBal	21.60	NL
DodStk	15.64	NL
Dre Bur	9.64	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.83	12.93
Levge	14.82	16.20
Liq As	9.93	NL
NNmc	[illegible]	NL
Spl Inc	7.25	NL
TEm	15.93	NL
Thrd C	13.41	NL
Eagle Gr	10.58	11.56
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.99	8.61
Fours	7.92	NL
Grwth	9.08	9.79
Incom	6.08	6.56
Specl	6.43	6.93
Stock	8.77	9.46
EDIE Sp	17.58	NL
EdsonG	9.04	NL
Egret F	10.48	11.39
Eifun Tr	14.62	
Fairf'd	9.28	10.09
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.87	7.99
Optn	13.64	14.91
TFre	13.27	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.71	NL
Capit	8.00	8.74
Contfd	10.16	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dsiny	8.13	
Eq Inc	15. 1	NL
Magel	23.71	
Mun Bd	10.59	NL
Fidel	15.73	17.19
Puritn	10.40	11.37
Salem	4.80	5.25
Thrift	10.30	NL
Trend	21.20	23.17
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.88	NL
Indust	4.08	NL
Incom	7.24	NL
Fste Investrs:		
Disco	5. 6	5.86
Grwth	6.80	7.43
Incom	8.73	9.54
Stock	8.30	9.07
44 Wall	17.48	NL
Fnd Gth	3.75	4.10
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.44	4.85
Incom	12.00	13.11
Mutal	8.14	8.90
Specl	9.77	10.68
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.34	3.60
DNTC	6.90	7.44
Grwth	5.24	5.65
Utils	4.93	5.32
Incom	1.71	1.84
US Gov	.65	10.40
Capit	2.76	2.9
Fundpk	8.19	8.31
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.46	9.25
Impac	8.02	8.77
Ind Tr	10.35	11.31
Pilot	8.27	9.04
GESL S	25.64	
Gen Sec	9.13	NL
Grth Ind	17.49	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.09	4.47
Grwth	6.84	7.48
Incom	7.42	NL
Hart Gth	12.83	NL
Hart Lev	8.45	NL
Heritge	1.41	
HighYld	11.92	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	14.30	15.46
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.52	4.94
Incom	3.57	3.90
Trst sh	10.67	11.66
Trstan	2.88	
Industry	2.92	
Infcap	1.00	NL
Inl Invst	8.96	9.79
Inv Guid	8.85	NL
Inv Indic	1.35	NL
Inv Bos	9.41	10.15
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.54	9.18
Capll S	6.11	6.57
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.92	6.03
IDS Grt	5.60	
IDS ndi	4.86	5.29
Mutl	8.97	9.75
Prog	3.19	3.47
TaE	5.02	5.27
Stock	17.69	19.23
Select	9.43	10.13
Var Py	6.34	6.89
Inv Resh	5.41	5.91
Istel	19.64	20.25
Ivy	6.09	NL
JP Grth	9.91	10.77
Janus F	18.13	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.73	9.49
Bond	19.42	2.11
Grwth	5.41	5.88
Johnstn	19.34	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.55	11.22
Grow	7.30	7.87
MonM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.79	11.33
Optn	13.72	14.99
Summ	11.17	12.21
Tech	7.05	7.70
TotP	4.55	10.45
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.91	4.27
Cus B1	17.75	16.55
Cus B2	19.49	21.30
Cus B4	8.42	9.20
Cus K1	7.43	8.12
Cus K2	5.02	5.48
Cus S1	17.04	18.62
Cus S3	7.60	8.30
Cus S4	3.87	4.23
Polar	3.16	3.45
Lelngton Gp:		
Cp Ldr	12.63	13.89
Le Gr	9.31	10.17
Le In	10.50	11.48
Le R	14.47	15.81
Life Ins	8.04	8.79
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	7.00	NL
Sel Spl	12.56	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.68	NL
Mu	12.87	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affltd	7.38	7.96
Bnd db	11.22	12.26
Incom	3.50	3.78
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.25	11.20
Incom	9.23	10.09
Muni	10.36	11.32
US Gov	9.71	10.61
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.82	8.55
Indep	7.47	8.16
Mass	10.56	11.54
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.73	10.49
MIG	8.44	9.10
MID	14.43	15.56
MFD	12.35	13.32
MCD	13.99	15.08
MFB	15.38	16.58
MMB	9.60	10.08
Mathers	14.36	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	9.73	10.14
Capit	12.65	13.18
Muni	9.80	10.00
RdAst	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.25	5.74
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
Mut Ben	8.99	9.83
MIF Fd	8.07	8.72
MIF Gth	3.91	4.23
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.63	12.18
Grwth	3.96	4.30
Incom	9.42	10.24
TFre	15.38	16.72
Mut Shrs	30.37	NL
NEA Mut	7.89	NL
Natl Ind	18.73	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.33	10.06
Bond	4.58	4.94
Divid	4.05	4.37
Grwth	5.45	5.88
Pf Stk	7.30	7.87
Incom	5.45	5.88
Stock	7.80	8.41
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.75	18.21
Grwth	8.96	9.74
Incom	13.90	15.11
Side	13.46	14.63
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	13.76	NL
Guard	25.97	NL
Partnr	9.67	NL
Neuw Fd	8.30	NL
New Wld	10.67	NL
NewtGt	12.09	NL
Newt Inc	9.71	NL
NichlFd	16.49	NL
Nomura	99591	0.31
Noreast	14.92	NL
Nuveen	9.80	10.26
Omega	10.26	10.38
One Wm	13.82	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.70	6.23
IncBos	8.74	9.55
MonB	1.00	NL
TFre	10.49	NL
AIM	9.07	9.91
Time	8.01	8.75
OTC Sec	13.49	14.66
Param M	8.89	9.66
Penn Sq	7.62	NL
Penn Mu	4.14	NL
Phila	7.36	8.04
Phoe Cap	7.75	8.47
Phoen Fd	9.42	10.30
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.63	13.40
Pilg Fd	9.22	9.71
Mag C	3.30	3.50
Mag In	9.48	9.98
Pine St	10.44	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.67	14.94
II	16.11	17.61
Plan Inv	11.32	12.30
Pilgrth	10.44	11.41
Plifrnd	8.52	9.31
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.22	NL
Incom	9.95	NL
N Era	10.86	NL
N Horiz	5.?7	NL
TFre	10.30	NL
Pro Fund	6.07	NL
Proincm		
	10.35	NL
Prov Grh	7.90	8.52
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.24	12.28
Equit	10.21	11.16
Georg	13.08	14.30
Grwth	10.52	11.50
Incom	7.98	8.72
Invest	7.46	8.15
Optn	13.85	15.14
TEI	24.46	25.68
Vista	10.33	11.29
Voyag	11.28	12.33
Rainbw	2.02	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.34	NL
Safec Eqt	8.67	9.48
Safec Gth	9.51	10.39
StPCap	7.75	8.47
StPGwt	7.56	8.26
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	9.41	NL
Incom	14.77	NL
Intl Fd	12.96	NL
Man R	10.00	NL
MMB	10.45	NL
Specl	24.59	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	10.16	10.45
Equty	3.94	4.31
Invest	7.54	8.24
Ultra	10.22	11.17
Sentinel Funds:		
Grwth	8.24	8.96
Trust	10.08	10.96
Sentinel Group:		
Ape	3.62	3.96
Balan	7.68	8.39
Com S	11.54	12.26
Sentry F	12.64	13.74
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	6.27	6.85
Entrp	5.09	5.56
Fiel Fd	5.71	
Harbr	8.49	9.28
Legal	6.37	6.96
Pace	11.43	12.49
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.79	18.35
Incom	18.78	20.44
Invest	9.96	10.89
SierraG	8.89	NL
Sherm D	17.99	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.02	9.86
Invest	10.04	10.97
Trust	8.70	9.51
Vent	12.76	13.95
SB Eqty	9.81	10.33
SBI&Gr	12.75	13.42
SoGen In	11.18	11.62
Sw Invs	7.71	8.34
Swin Gt	4.74	5.12
Sover In	11.58	12.66
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.06	4.44
Div Fd	4.89	5.34
Prog F	3.79	4.14
StFrm Gt	5.99	NL
SFrm Ba	9.42	NL
State St	41.87	42.35
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.33	NL
Asso F	1.09	NL
Invest	1.35	NL
Ocean	6.19	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.87	NL
Cap O	8.98	NL
Stock	11.68	NL
Survey F	8.69	9.50
Temp Gt	12.80	13.99
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.07	7.66
Trns Invs	9.15	9.95
Trav Eq	10.28	11.23
Tudr Hd	14.33	NL
TwnC Gt	4.49	NL
USAA Inc	11.78	NL
US Gov	9.49	9.84
Unif Mut	8.11	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.29	12.17
Nat Inv	6.20	6.77
U Cap	11.56	12.46
Union	12.75	13.75
United Funds:		
Accm	6.18	6.75
Bond	7.36	8.04
Con Gr	8.61	9.41
Con Inc	9.35	10.22
Incom	9.93	10.85
Muni	10.15	10.57
Scien	5.61	6.13
Vang	5.39	5.89
Unit Svcs	1.95	NL
Value Line fd:		
Val Lf	7.31	7.59
Incom	5.06	5.19
LevGt	11.69	11.99
SplSit	4.51	4.63
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.54	14.80
Invest	7.06	7.72
Comm	5.87	6.42
Specl	8.81	9.63
Vanguard Group:		
Eplr	20.93	NL
Ivest	7.86	NL
Morg	11.97	NL
Trust	9.73	NL
Welist	12.14	NL
Wellin	8.97	NL
West B	9.60	NL
Windr	9.71	NL
Wal'St G	6.08	6.64
Wein Eq	11.65	NL
Wesl Grt	6.89	7.43
Wise Inc	5.11	5.59

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



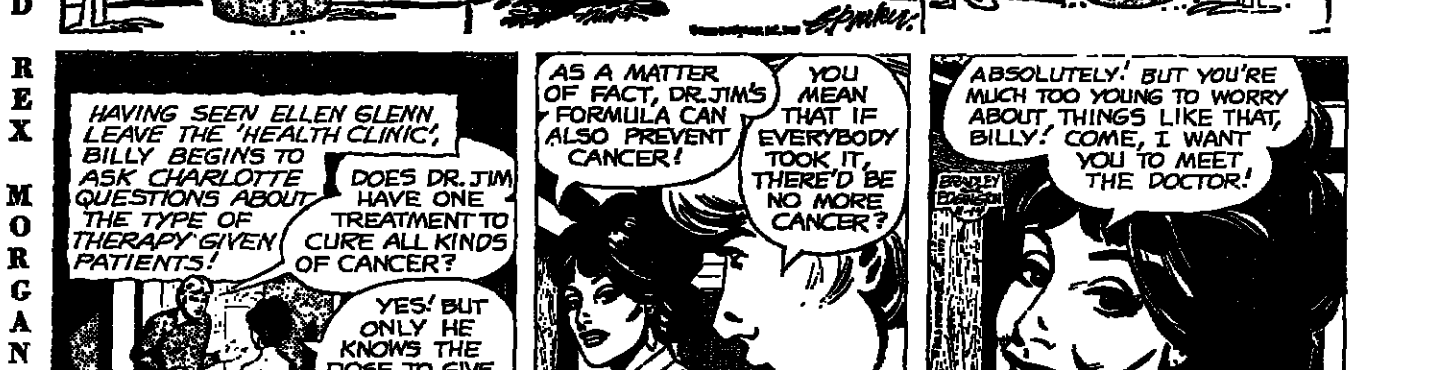
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

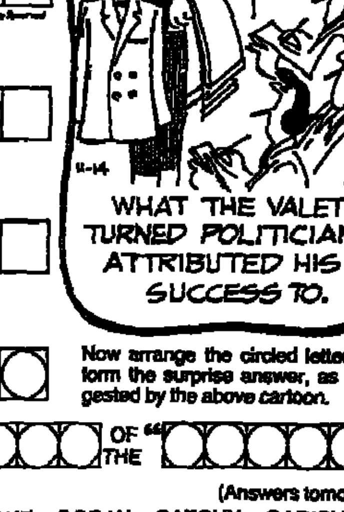
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOWNE

NURSP

YALMES

RAUPPE



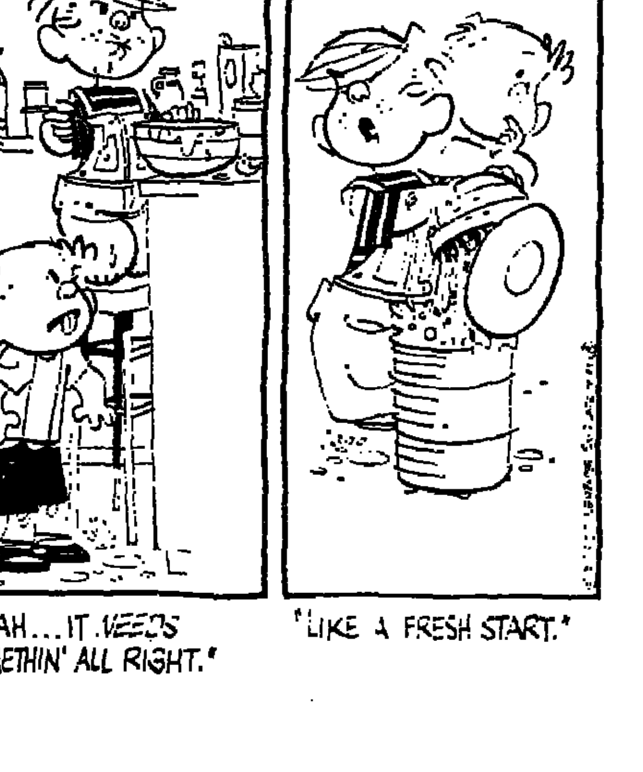
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE ◯◯◯◯◯ OF THE "◯◯◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: FLAKE BORAX CATCHY GARISH
Answer: What the burglar gave his wife for her birthday—A "STOLE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YEAH... IT NEEDS SOMETHIN' ALL RIGHT."

"LIKE A FRESH START."

BOOKS

BLOOD SUMMER

By Don Asher. Putnam's. 288 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Gold

THIS densely-constructed, poignant, unashamedly erotic novel is a distinct surprise from the author of "The Electric Cotillion," that witty and unjustly neglected tale of the meeting of jazz and rock in the '60s, and "Raise Up Off Me," the elegant autobiographical ramble which Don Asher collected from the late Hampton Hawes. Asher's previous books were tender, sly, neat. This one is big and venturesome, and one senses that it departs boldly from Asher's own life as a musician and tennis player.

Is this the year of incest? A finger or two to the publishing winds informs us that such might be the case. And indeed, one of the elements of this book of the affluent and empty of California's Marin County is the enraged love of an adolescent boy for his malicious and sexy sister. Kevin and Peach make a lot of trouble around themselves; they make trouble for themselves; they arouse troubled feelings in the reader. The plot is too much of the pleasure of this novel to summarize, but it folds in toward a powerful implosion at the end.

In the meantime, the familiar gratifications of Asher's witty and precise prose and shrewd observation make the voyage toward climax continuously engrossing. The country club musician, trickshot tennis player and coveter of teenie bodies is treated with a neat mixture of satire and indulgence. He is not a dirty old man, he is a nice dirty old man. The thickheaded doctors and lawyers and merchant chiefs —and their varicosed w[…] the tennis courts—each i[…] his place in the Marin sun. When I name then sound like characters in McFadden's recent comi[…] "The Serial." When Asher[…] them, they have unseen h[…] intentions, souls: the[…] people.

Surrounding the street[…] ed after California tre[…] flowers is the ominous with its kids who stand the freeways, looking […] Porsches below. There is a Marin City—public for the poor, chain fe[…] keep the black kids in […] near Sausalito, Ross, M[…] ley. Money and sex and tion are defined in d[…] ways in country clubs Marin City.

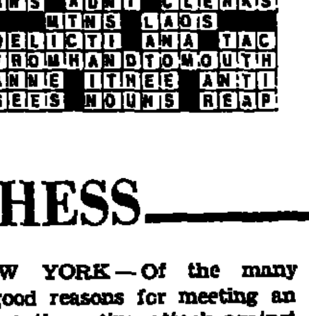
Charmaine, the Sear[…] ware girl, offers poor what she has to offer at which seems reasonable f[…] $30. In a Cadillac r[…] smelling of rotten tan parked in a garage for re[…] boy tries to accept he[…] His morose craziness, her greed make the transa[…] failure. It is a comic […] when it occurs; it accu[…] disaster as it resonates imagination. Goat's mi[…] ginseng tea will not Kevin's troubles. Murder The death of innocence will.

This novel will probab[…] an enormous and co[…] sale among people wh[…] necessarily like novels bu[…] what they like. It's a for an old-fashioned mov[…] lots of tightness in the ch[…] "audience identification" is, the sense that it could only we're too smart. It an instance of a popula[…] cannily constructed, whic[…] along the way the rewa[…] pleasures of sharp writi[…] a melancholic temperam[…] of paradoxical good hu[…] this be incest. Asher ma[…] most of it.

Herbert Gold's most […] novel is "Waiting for C[…]

© Los Angeles Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS

By Robert […]

NEW YORK—Of the many good reasons for meeting an opponent's mating attack against a castled king by a counterattack in the center, the strongest by far is the opportunity to penetrate on an open file, creating back-rank mating threats.

A beautiful example of this dynamic strategy is provided by the encounter between International Masters Bernard Zuckerman and John Grefe from the ninth round of the United States Championship Tournament in Mentor, Ohio. Just when it seemed that Grefe was a hair's breadth from being mated, he delivered a bishop-sacrificing central counterblow, smashing through to victory.

The provisional 6 B-K3 against the Najdorf variation, 5 . . . P-QR3, allowed Grefe to substitute 6 . . . P-K3, for 6 . . . P-K4, thus transposing into a Scheveningen variation, which grants White more space on the kingside, and hence attacking chances.

Grefe was not enticed by the prospect of winning a pawn with 9 . . . Q-N3?; 10 B-K3, QxP? since the trap closes with 11 R-N1, Q-R6; 12 R-N3, Q-B4 (or 12 . . . Q-R4; 13 NxP!, BxN; 14 B-N6!, winning the queen); 13 N-R4!, Q-B2; 14 N-N6, R-R2; 15 NxB, RxN; 16 NxP!, PxN; 17 BxR, winning the exchange.

Grefe's 14 . . . P-N3, threatening 15 . . . NxP, has been considered dubious because of 15 P-B5, with supposedly powerful attacking chances. However, as will be seen, this game goes a long way toward revising this judgment, and White may have to revert to the routine 15 B-B3.

After 15 . . . P-K4; 16 B-K3, the white KP could not have been snatched by 16 . . . NxP?; 17 NxN, BxN because 18 P-B6, B-Q1; 19 Q-R4, QxP; 20 B-B3, BxB; 21 RxB, P-KR4; 22 Q-N5, QxP; 23 QR-KB1, R-B1; 24 Q-R6, BxP; 25 RxB would have yielded White a decisive attack with the coming 26 B-N5.

But Grefe found all the counterchances he needed with the sharp center break 16 . . . P-Q4!



Position After 29 R-[…]

After 17 PxQP, NxP; […] BxN; 19 P-B6, B-B4; 2[…] the black king was hem[…] yet the black pieces and […] trolled the important squares.

After 25 B-B3, BxB; 2[…] Zuckerman threatened a finish with 27 Q-R6 and 2[…] But Grefe's 28 . . . P-K[…] back the first wave of the […] for 29 R/1-KB1 can be […] by 29 . . . R-Q6, whi[…] perfectly.

It seemed that Grefe […] for on 27 Q-B1, Q-Q4; […] because 28 . . . B-Q3; would have given B[…] chance to survive. Grefe produced a tr[…] counterattack with 28 . . 29 R-R3, P-K6!!.

The point of his bis[…] fice, 30 PxB, Q-Q7! Zuckerman could not rook back from the t[…] quickly enough to stop motion of the KP. T[…] 31 Q-R1, P-K7; 32 K-[…] Zuckerman had to dr[…] with 33 RxQ, PxR (Q[…] QxQ, RxQch since 33 K-[…] 34 RxQ, R-Q8 would h[…] even worse.

The resulting ending course, hopeless. On 45 . Zuckerman resigned b[…] there was nothing to […] 46 . . . P-KN5; 47 P[…] followed by . . . RxPch promotion of the KRP.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Zuckerman	Black Grefe	White Zuckerman	Bl[…] Gr[…]
1 P-K4	P-QB4	24 P-B3	R-K3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	25 B-B3	BxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	26 RxB	Q-K5
4 NxP	N-KB3	27 Q-B1	Q-Q4
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	28 P-QN4	P-K5
6 B-K2	P-K3	29 R-R3	P-K6
7 O-O	B-K2	30 PxB	Q-Q7
8 P-B4	O-O	31 Q-R1	P-K7
9 Q-K1	N-B3	32 K-N1	Q-Q8
10 B-K3	Q-B2	33 RxQ	PxR(Q)
11 Q-N3	NxN	34 QxQ	RxQch
12 BxN	P-QN4	35 K-B2	R-Q7ch
13 P-QR3	B-N2	36 K-B1	R-Q8ch
14 K-R1	P-N3	37 K-B2	R-Q7ch
15 P-B5	P-K4	38 K-B1	R-Q4ch
16 B-K3	PQ4	39 K-B2	R-B4ch
17 PxQP	NxP	40 R-B3	RxRch
18 NxN	BxN	41 KxR	R-R3
19 P-B6	B-B4	42 K-K4	RxQR
20 B-R6	KR-K1	43 K-Q3	R-R5
21 Q-N5	QR-Q1	44 K-B2	R-KR5
22 B-N7	Q-B3	45 P-R3	P-N4
23 QR-K1	B-K5	46 resigns	

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"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

حكذا من الأصل

eelers Win Battle of Quarterbacks, Beating Browns, 35-31

BURGH, Nov. 13 (UPI). Bradshaw passed for and three touchdowns, two to John Stallworth, lead the Pittsburgh to a 35-31 victory over land Browns and back st-place tie in the AFC ivision.

performance of Brad- left the game with an houlder in the fourth offset a strong per- by Cleveland reserve k Dave Mays. Mays, ced injured Brian Sipe rst quarter, completed for 238 yards and threw rter touchdown strikes nd 3 yards to Larry

elers, plagued all year rs and penalties, play- first half. They scor- touchdowns and shut rowns after a 44-yard by Don Cockroft on s first possession.

w threw touchdown 0 yards to Lynn Swann t quarter and 38 yards orth in the second later in the second directed a 76-yard ended in a 2-yard run by Rocky Bleier. also threw a 9-yard to Stallworth in the arter.

d run by Franco Har- a 98-yard Steelers in the second quarter them a 28-3 halftime

awks 17, Jets 0

York, Jim Zorn threw downs passes and Seat- ning defense turned in the first shutout in club history in a 17-0 victory over New York.

Zorn threw an 18-yard TD pass to running back Don Testerman in the first period and a 9 yarder to reserve back David Sims in the third quarter to spark Seattle to its club record third victory against six losses. The Jets, who played without injured quarterback Richard Todd, lost their fifth straight game and fell to 2-7.

Seattle took a 7-0 lead on its first possession. Taking over on their 34 after the opening kickoff, the Seahawks moved in to score in 10 plays. Sherman Smith and Testerman had back-to-back runs of 12 and 20 yards and Zorn capped the drive when he threw the TD pass to Testerman, who made a tumbling catch just over the end-zone line.

In the third period, Seattle took over on its 43 after a 15-yard punt by Chuck Ramsey and went 57 yards in just six plays. Rookie Al Hunter ran for 14 yards and took a short pass another 21 yards before Zorn hit a wide open Sims on the left side for the score.

John Leypoldt added a 33-yard field goal early in the last period for a 17-0 lead.

Falcons 17, Lions 6

At Atlanta, middle linebacker Ralph Ortega scooped up a Rick Kane fumble and ran 14 yards to score the go-ahead touchdown with 8:02 left in the game and Atlanta went on to a 17-6 victory over Detroit.

The Falcons, who had scored on a 31-yard Fred Steinfort field goal 30 seconds after the final quarter began, had been driving toward a touchdown several plays before the fumble recovery, but the Lions shut off that drive when Reggie Pinkney intercepted a Steve Bartkowski pass in the Lions' end zone.

After Atlanta took a 10-6 lead on the Ortega fumble return, Falcon linebacker Robert Pennywell added the clincher with 55 seconds left to play when he intercepted a Greg Landry pass at the Detroit 20 and ran it in for the Falcons' second touchdown.

Detroit's touchdown came on an 11-yard run by Kane with 8:25 gone in the first period after the Lions had taken the opening kickoff and marched 59 yards.

The extra point try failed when the snap was dropped and Detroit sat on the 6-0 lead until Steinfort's field goal. It climaxed a 68-yard Atlanta march which reached the Detroit 7 before the Falcons were thrown back when Bartkowski was sacked for an 11-yard loss.

Dolphins 17, Patriots 5

At Miami, Gary Davis punched over from the one for a touchdown and set up a field goal with a 73-yard kickoff return and that was all the bruising Miami defense needed to give the Dolphins a 17-5 victory over New England.

The New England loss dropped the Patriots to 5-4 for the season, virtually eliminating them from playoff contention. The Dolphins raised their mark to 7-2, staying a game behind Baltimore in the AFC East race.

Davis's one-yard plunge made it 7-0 in the second quarter and Garo Yepremian's 35-yard field goal, set up by the second-year running back from Cal Poly, made it 10-3 in the final quarter.

With 5:51 left to play, quarterback Bob Griese read a Patriot blitz perfectly and looped a 26-yard touchdown pass over rookie cornerback Raymond Clayborn to Nat Moore for the final Miami touchdown.

That touchdown was set up when Dolphin rookie defensive end A.J. Duhe blocked a Mike Patrick punt, giving Miami the ball on the Patriot 25.

New England's only score was a 33-yard field goal by John Smith, which made it 7-3 in the fourth quarter as Miami's defense held on grimly. Miami punter Mike Michel took a safety intentionally on the game's final snap, standing in the end zone as the gun went off.

The stunning kickoff return by Davis set up Yepremian's field goal to give the defenders a bit more breathing room.

Colts 31, Bills 13

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Lydell Mitchell ran for touchdowns of five and 18 yards and had a total of 82 yards rushing as Baltimore defeated Buffalo, 31-13.

The victory was the eighth of the season for Baltimore against only one loss while the Bills took their seventh defeat in nine games.

The Bills took a brief 7-0 lead in the first quarter on a 73-yard punt return by John Kimbrough, but after that it was all Baltimore as the Bills were unable to pick up a first down until the second quarter.

The Colts intercepted three Joe Ferguson passes and recovered two Buffalo fumbles, with three of the turnovers leading to Colts' scores. Ferguson was also sacked 10 times—a Baltimore record.

With the Colts trailing 7-3, Mitchell ran in from the five-yard line at 12:51 of the first quarter to put Baltimore ahead to stay. The Colts started at the Buffalo 40 and Bert Jones hit Glenn Doughty at the 5. On the next play, Mitchell took it up the middle for the score.

In the second quarter, Colts linebacker Ed Simonini picked off a Ferguson pass to give Baltimore a first down at the Buffalo 41. Four plays later, Mitchell ran 18 yards up the right side to make it 17-7 Colts at 4:56.

Redskins 17, Eagles 14

At Philadelphia, Mark Moseley kicked a team record 54-yard field goal with 3:41 to play to lead Washington to a 17-14 victory over Philadelphia and keep the Redskins' flickering playoff hopes alive.

Quarterback Joe Theismann, who threw for two touchdowns in the second half, engineered Washington's winning drive from his own 36. He completed three passes, including a 15-yarder to tight end Jean Fugett, but the drive stalled on the Eagles' 37.

Then Moseley, a former Eagle who had missed two field goal attempts earlier in the game, hit his 54-yard field goal with a following wind. The field goal broke the Washington record of 52 yards shared by two players.

Following the field goal, the Eagles began a drive from their 14 to the Washington 14 but Horst Muhlmann missed a 31-yard field goal attempt with 18 seconds to play.

The victory made the Redskins' record 5-4 and kept them in the running for a wild-card berth in the NFC playoffs.

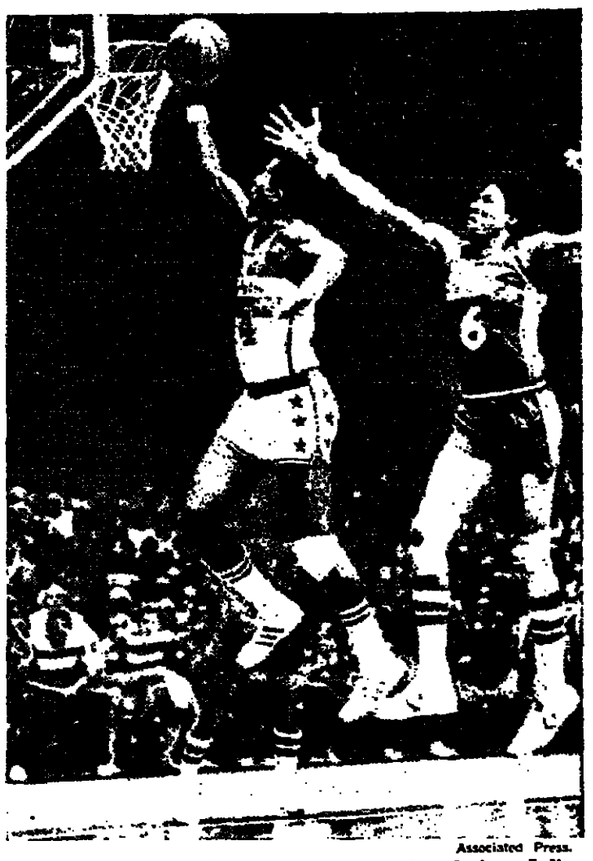
Matchup on the Line

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—It will be Dallas against St. Louis tomorrow in Texas Stadium for the weekly Monday night game and one of the interesting matchups will be the left side of the Cardinals' offensive line, Roger Finnie and Bob Young, against Harvey Martin and Randy White, the right end and tackle on the Cowboys' defensive line.

Martin leads the league in downing quarterbacks. He has 15 of the Cowboys' league-leading 39 sacks and when this fourth-year pro gets one, the stadium scoreboard spells out "Martinated."

Finnie must keep Martin off the back of Jim Hart, the Cardinal quarterback, if St. Louis is to have a chance. Hart will try to turn Martin's aggressive speed to his advantage by running draw plays with his new fullback, Wayne Morris.

That is an old trick of Bob Lilly, White's predecessor, who used to follow the guard and mess up the play before it shaped up. Since backs are faster than linemen, the tackle must be quick. White is.



Associated Press.

Tom Henderson of the Bullets goes up for shot as Julius Erving of 76ers defends. The Bullets won the game Saturday at the Capital Centre in Landover, Md., 116-98.

oslavs Defeat Romanians, Keep Soccer Hopes Alive

EST, Nov. 13 (Reu- oslavia put itself back ing for a place in the soccer finals in Argen- ear with a 6-4 victory nia here today.

The Romanians, who had become favorites to win European Group 8 after earlier beating Yugoslavia, 2-0, in Zagreb, are now out of contention for a trip to Argentina. The group championship hinges on Yugoslavia's home match against the third country in the section, Spain, Nov. 30.

Yugoslavia will have to win by a two-goal margin to qualify on goal average. Spain will qualify with a victory, draw, or a one-goal defeat.

The Romanians, before a sell-out crowd of 30,000 in the Steaua Stadium, started on the offensive today, with Vigu scoring in the second minute.

By halftime they led, 3-2, after goals by Iordanescu and Boloni. But the Yugoslavs, with goals from Susic and Musinic, were beginning to make their strength felt.

In the second half, Susic, who outshined everyone on the field, led a Yugoslav counterattack with a goal in the 46th minute.

His third goal put the Yugoslavs in front, and though Georgescu equalized, later goals by Trifunovic and Filipovic put the contest out of reach.

sians Beat in Soccer

CARLO, Nov. 13 e Soviet Union out- e United States and o a 6-0 victory yes- the first match of th annual European cer tournament.

S. team started off the more experienc- ans dominated the lf and the outcome in doubt.

L Standings

ELL CONFERENCE
trick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
.....	8	3	3	18	56	29
.....	6	5	4	16	47	37
.....	4	5	5	13	36	49
.....	6	8	1	13	51	54

nythe Division

.....	5	3	6	16	38	34
.....	5	5	3	13	53	40
.....	4	8	2	10	41	57
.....	4	9	2	10	41	57
.....	4	10	2	10	44	65

ES CONFERENCE
erris Division

.....	9	3	3	21	57	32
.....	7	6	3	17	41	38
.....	6	4	3	15	38	33
.....	5	5	1	11	43	58
.....	2	9	2	6	26	50

dams Division

.....	9	3	1	19	48	34
.....	8	3	2	18	50	35
.....	6	5	3	15	45	43
.....	5	7	1	11	34	45

turday's Games

Atlanta 3 (Ratelle 2, Marsh- ngta, McNab, Jonathan; Phillipoff).
Rangers 1 (McCourt, Polon- ncsnik).
5, Toronto 0 (Lafleur 3; noyer).
7, Chicago 4 (Corrigan 2, house, Campbell, Malone, Rota, Kelly, Marks, Bul- k 2, Islanders 2 (Daley, Harris, Trottier).
3, Colorado 1 (McMillan, ley; Palement).
2, Los Angeles 2 (Ander- ; Stemkowski, Murphy).

'riday's Games

2, Colorado 1 (Affleck, ur Beck).
1, Washington 1 (Ellis 2, Charron).
4, Minnesota 2 (Good- ch, Kearns, Gillis; Jarry 2).
2, Los Angeles 2 (Ander- ; Stemkowski, Murphy).

'riday's Games

2, Colorado 1 (Affleck, ur Beck).
1, Washington 1 (Ellis 2, Charron).
4, Minnesota 2 (Good- ch, Kearns, Gillis; Jarry 2).



Associated Press.

Steve Schmitz of Notre Dame is caught by Clemson's Steve Gibbs (80), on bottom, and Eddie Geathers (49).

Washington Ends USC's Rose Bowl Prospects

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Southern California, the perennial Pacific-8 representative in the Rose Bowl game, dropped out of the race for a trip to Pasadena in January by bowing yesterday to unranked Washington, 28-10.

Even if the 14th-ranked Trojans finished in a tie for first place in the Pacific-8, they would be out of the running for Pasadena because of a conference rule which says that if the deadlock involves the team which played in the Rose Bowl the previous year, that team would not be allowed to return.

Washington took the lead in the second quarter when quarterback Warren Moon ran two yards for a touchdown. A field goal by USC's Frank Jordan made it 7-3, but Washington scored two more touchdowns in the third period. After USC made it 21-10 in the fourth, on a 1-yard run by Charles White, Moon capped the scoring with a 71-yard run.

Southern Cal is now 6-4 and 4-2 in conference play, while the Huskies, which still have a shot at the Rose Bowl, are 6-4 overall and 5-1 in conference play. In order for Washington to wind up in Pasadena, it has to beat Washington State next week and UCLA must lose to, or tie, USC.

A victory by the UCLA Bruins, who beat Oregon State, 48-18, yesterday and now have a 5-1 record in their division, will give them a trip to the Rose Bowl.

Elsewhere, all the high-ranking teams won. No. 1 Texas defeated Texas Christian University, 44-14; No. 2 Alabama beat Miami of Florida, 36-0; No. 3 Oklahoma defeated Colorado, 52-14; No. 4 Ohio State beat Indiana, 35-7; fifth-ranked Notre Dame defeated Clemson, 21-17; No. 6 Michigan beat Purdue, 40-7; Arkansas defeated Texas A and M 26-20; Penn State beat Temple, 44-7; Pittsburgh defeated Army, 52-26; and Nebraska beat Kansas, 52-7.

Texas 44, TCU 14

The Longhorns solidified their No. 1 ranking as fullback Earl Campbell, one of the leading candidates for the Heisman Trophy, scored twice on runs of 19 and 28 yards, and flanker Johnny (Lam) Jones caught touchdown passes of 56 and 10 yards from freshman quarterback Sam Ansley for an easy victory over TCU. Texas increased its record to 9-0 as Campbell ran for 153 yards in 21 carries to bring his career total to 4,040 yards and move him into fifth place among alltime NCAA rushers. He's rushed for 1,341 yards this season.

Alabama 36, Miami (Fla.) 0

Alabama romped over Miami, with quarterback Jeff Rutledge guiding the Crimson Tide to four touchdowns, two of them on passes to tight end Rick Neal. Alabama is now 9-1 and plays Auburn in two weeks in its final game of the season.

Oklahoma 52, Colorado 14

The Sooners gained a total of 478 yards against Colorado and assured themselves of at least a tie for the Big Eight Conference championship. Sophomore halfback Billy Sims carried only six times, but scored three touchdowns on runs of 16, 2 and 1 yards. Oklahoma plays Nebraska Nov. 25 in a game which will decide the Big Eight's representative in the Orange Bowl.

Ohio St. 35, Indiana 7

The Buckeyes ran their record to 7-0 in Big Ten play (9-1 overall), guaranteeing at least a tie for the conference championship. Fullback Jeff Logan had 154 yards in 20 carries against Indiana.

Notre Dame 21, Clemson 17

Quarterback Joe Montana scored twice from the 1-yard line in the fourth quarter to lead Notre Dame to a come-from-behind victory. Clemson had taken a 17-7 lead into the final period, but the Fighting Irish recovered to run their record to 8-1.

Michigan 49, Purdue 7

Quarterback Rick Leach threw two touchdown passes to Mark Schmerge to power Michigan to its ninth victory against one defeat and avenge last season's defeat by the Boilermakers.

Arkansas 26, Texas A and M 20

Ron Calcagni, the Arkansas quarterback, threw a 58-yard bomb to Robert Farrell to break a fourth-quarter 20-20 tie with Texas A and M and lead the Razorbacks to their eighth victory against one loss. The victory virtually assures Arkansas a spot in one of the nation's major bowls.

Penn St. 44, Temple 7

Penn State also appears to be on its way to a major bowl. Junior quarterback Chuck Fusina threw for three touchdowns against Temple and set a Penn State single-season record for passing yardage as the Nittany Lions made it 9-1. Fusina threw to Jimmy Cefalo for two touchdowns and hit Ed Guthrie with a third score as he completed 12-of-22 passes for 249 yards in three quarters of action. The total gave him 2,075 passing yards, breaking the single-season yardage record of John Hufnagel, who threw for 2,039 yards in 1972.

Pitt 52, Army 26

Quarterback Matt Cavanaugh threw three first-half touchdown passes to lead Pittsburgh to an easy victory over Army.

Nebraska 52, Kansas 7

The cornhuskers gained a record-breaking 556 yards. Richard Berns scored three touchdowns and Curtis Craig added two more to romp over Kansas, while I.M. Hipp ran for 200 yards.

Arizona St. 24, Brigham Young 13

Arizona State whipped Brigham Young, 24-13, to win the Western Athletic Conference title and the host spot in the Christmas Day Fiesta Bowl.

Rushing Performances

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—There were several outstanding rushing performances in other games.

Amos Lawrence, a 5-foot-9, 170-pound speedster, rushed for 286 yards to lead North Carolina past Virginia. That was an NCAA single-game rushing record for a freshman, wiping out Tony Dorsett's mark of 265.

Minnesota's sophomore fullback, Kent Kitzmann, rushed for 266 yards and three touchdowns as the Gophers blanked Illinois, 21-0. He carried the ball 57 times from scrimmage, an NCAA record.

Oklahoma State's Terry Miller rushed for a school-record 246 yards and two touchdowns, although the Cowboys were soundly beaten by Missouri, 41-14.

And Navy's Joe Gattuso set school single-season records for yardage, carries and all-purpose plays when he carried 38 times for 142 yards in the Midshipmen's 20-16 victory over Georgia Tech. The game was watched by President Carter, who attended both schools, graduating from Navy.



United Press International.

Phillipoff defenseman Harold Phillipoff of the Atlanta Flames, left, and defenseman Brad Park of the Boston Bruins have a go at each other. Park was knocked down and Boston's Terry O'Reilly took on Phillipoff and received a game misconduct penalty. Boston won the game Saturday at Atlanta, 6-3.

Celtics Riven by Woes, as 2-8 Record Attests

By Paul Attner

BOSTON (WP).—Boston hasn't seen anything like this since the day the Bruins traded away Bobby Orr.

The Beantown's splendid Celtics, those regal old men of professional basketball, have been reduced to a bunch of squabblers. The long-standing NBA dynasty is being torn apart by trade rumors, accusations and dissension.

Bill Russell and Bob Cousy probably can't believe what is going on.

The cause of all the trouble is a 2-8 start. It looks like the worst in the club's 32-year history, which also includes 13 championship banners. And that's what hurts Celtic fans the most.

The Celtics just aren't supposed to be involved in such petty difficulties. They were always above the problems of commoners as they went about winning titles in their methodical, poised manner.

Now a Boston columnist, referring to the team's then 1-8 record, said the Celtics "in nine games have taken 21 years of class and tossed in into the incinerator."

The team isn't hustling, its offense has disintegrated, its fast break is nonexistent and everyone is blaming someone else.

Jo Jo White, who walked off the club for a day before returning for Friday's game, put it best:

"Something had to be done to give us a jolt. I don't want to cause problems, but I'm embarrassed by the way we've been playing and embarrassed by our record.

Asked to Be Taken Out

"I felt so bad about the booing (Wednesday night in losing to San Antonio) that I asked to be taken out with six minutes to go.

"Everyone on the team has to take a good look at themselves. I hope something makes us hustle and dig. Certainly, threats of personnel changes haven't seemed to work."

(White led the Celtics in scoring in Friday's game against Buffalo with 23.)

Things have gotten so desperate that coach Tom Heinsohn took John Havlicek, the pride of the Celtics, out of the starting lineup and replaced him with rookie Cedric (Cornbread) Maxwell. Maxwell's main qualification: He had been one of the few Celtics to hustle in a game.

Heinsohn didn't want to embarrass Havlicek, who appears to have lost his zest for the game, but he said something had to be done "to correct what's going on."

"Our problems are obvious," Heinsohn said. "We aren't together as a team and we aren't helping each other out. In the past, everyone took care of each other. When we won, we won as a team; when we lost, we lost as a team."

Celtic pride often has carried Boston to victories in games it should have lost. Red Auerbach, who created that pride and then molded it into the dominant force in the league, is now trying to find out where that crararcteristic has gone.

He blew up at the club after the San Antonio game, "because they lost their intensity and they didn't have enough pride to come back and work hard at the end of the game.

"It was execution and attitude. They all want to play a lot of minutes, but they are relying on their reputations and there are guys coming in making one-fifth of their salaries who are eating them up."

The club's on-court problems are numerous. The Celtics aren't shooting well (although they rarely do as a team) and their famed ball movement has vanished.

In the second half against San Antonio, they did not make more than three passes on any trip down court.

And their defense is allowing wide-open shots and breakaway baskets, much like they once scored.

This is an aging team that has not been restocked with youth. Of Auerbach's most recent No. 1 draft choices—Tom Boswell, Norm Cook, Norm McDonald and Steve Downing—only Boswell remains with the club, and he is a fringe player at best.

As long as Havlicek played as only, well, Havlicek could, the team was able to stay competitive. Now that he is slumping, other weaknesses are popping up.

Center Dave Cowens, who bolted the squad exactly a year ago, never has regained his enthusiasm for the game. And this year, he is doing most of the rebounding by himself and rarely is being included in the offense.

Bone Spurs in Feet

White has been troubled since last year by bone spurs in his feet and some observers feel he has been coasting this season. He says he is getting too much of the blame "because I'm the floor leader and they single me out."

The rest of the team's stars—Sidney Wicks, Dave Bing, Curtis Rowe and Charlie Scott—have found putting on a green Celtic uniform does not bring instant happiness.

Wicks is struggling. He signed the night before the season opener and is still trying to get in shape. In the process, he has caused internal dissension, contributed little either offensively or defensively and has prompted critics to question how Boston could pay $500,000 to Portland in compensation for his services.

Scott appears to be more concerned with his points than with teamwork—a longtime fault—and Bing is having the same shooting difficulties he had last year with Washington.

"We are thinking of trades," said Auerbach, who has yet to admit that for once his ability to take other teams' problem children and blend them into a winner has failed.

"We aren't going to panic. We are trying different things. I don't let my emotions get to the point where I give anyone away."

College Football

East

Boston U. 33, Maine 30.
Brown 31, Columbia 14.
Colgate 48, Northeastern 39.
Massachusetts 19, New Hampshire 6.
Navy 20, Georgia Tech 16.
Pennsylvania 7, Dartmouth 3.
Penn St. 44, Temple 7.
Pittsburgh 52, Army 26.
Rhode Island 14, Connecticut 7.
Rutgers 47, Tulane 8.
Syracuse 30, Boston Coll. 3.
Villanova 24, Holy Cross 0.
Williams 21, Amherst 13.
Yale 24, Harvard 7.

South

Alabama 36, Miami (Florida) 0.
Auburn 33, Georgia 14.
Grambling 43, Norfolk St. 12.
Kentucky 14, Florida 7.
Louisiana St. 27, Mississippi St. 24.
Maryland 37, Richmond 24.
Mississippi 42, Tennessee 14.
North Carolina 35, Virginia 14.
N. Carolina St. 37, Duke 32.
Notre Dame 21, Clemson 17.
S. Carolina 24, Wake Forest 14.
Virginia Military 31, Furman 28.

Midwest

Bowling Green 39, Ohio U. 27.
Iowa 24, Wisconsin 8.
Iowa St. 22, Kansas St. 15.
Miami (Ohio) 25, Kent St. 0.
Michigan 40, Purdue 7.
Michigan St. 44, Northwestern 3.
Minnesota 21, Illinois 0.
Missouri 41, Oklahoma St. 14.
Nebraska 52, Kansas 7.
Ohio St. 35, Indiana 7.

West

Air Force 34, Vanderbilt 28.
Arizona 15, New Mexico 13.
Arizona St. 24, Brigham Young 13.
California 48, Oregon 16.
Stanford 31, San Jose St. 26.
UCLA 48, Oregon St. 18.
Utah 29, Texas-El Paso 17.
Utah St. 32, Wyoming 21.
Washington 28, USC 10.
Washington St. 45, Idaho 17.

Southwest

Arkansas 26, Texas A&M 20.
Baylor 24, Rice 14.
Oklahoma 52, Colorado 14.
Texas 44, TCU 14.
Texas Tech 45, SMU 7.

Yale Beats Harvard To Capture Ivy Title

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 13 (AP).—Tailback John Pagliaro's 172-yard effort, setting a Yale season rushing record, and Mike Sullivan's fourth-period touchdown on a fake punt sparked Yale to a 24-7 victory over Harvard as the Elis won the Ivy League football title yesterday.

Pagliaro's performance was his sixth 100-yard-plus game this season and gave the senior a total of 1,159 yards. His fourth-period touchdown gave him another record, 34 career touchdowns.

Lafleur's 2d Hat Trick

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (UPI).—NHL scoring leader Guy Lafleur scored his second hat trick of the season last night and goalie Ken Dryden earned his second shutout as the Montreal Canadiens stopped Toronto's three-game winning streak by blanking the Maple Leafs, 5-0.

All Blacks Get Aid in France

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The New Zealand Rugby Union today gave its approval for expatriate Brian Hegarty to reinforce the All Blacks in France.

Hegarty, a free-running back who played for the Wellington representative team in 1973, has been living and playing club rugby in France for the last three years.

The All Blacks lost ace winger Bryan Williams with a dislocated thigh in Friday's test, won by France, 18-13, and officials with the team believe there is not time to fly a player from New Zealand as a replacement.

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

New York 101, New Jersey 90 (Monroe 26, Haywood 25; Hillman 25, King 19).
San Antonio 116, Atlanta 99 (Kenon 25, Poulit 19; Hawes 22, Drew 20).
Houston 104, Portland 102 (Newlin 25, Tomjanovich 20; Walton 31, Davis 15).
Buffalo 106, Chicago 103 (Smith 23, Shumate 18; Gilmore 33, May 17).
Denver 119, Kansas City 114 (Issel 22, Thompson 30; Wedman 24, Boone 17).
Washington 116, Philadelphia 98 (Dandridge 28, Hayes 26; Erving 22, Collins 19).

Friday's Games

Boston 109, Buffalo 103 (White 33, Scott 22; Smith 34, Williams 17).
San Antonio 107, Detroit 104 (Gervin 33, Olberding 16; Lanier 27, Money 18).
New Jersey 91, Chicago 89 (Hillman 28, King 27 (Gilmore 27, Holland 16).
Portland 132, Atlanta 102 (Walton 27, Lucas 21; Drew 34, Brown 17).
Philadelphia 127, New York 119 (Collins 30, McGinnis 33; McMillian 22, Haywood 20).
Cleveland 88, Milwaukee 82 (Frazier 16, Russell, B. Smith 14; Bridgeman 20, Benson 19).
Los Angeles 123, New Orleans 107 (Hudson 34, Abernathy 19; Robinson 21, James 17).
Seattle 117, Indiana 111 (Brown 20, Williams 20; Dantley 32, Sobers 25).
Kansas City 106, Golden State 105 (Wedman 23, Boone 20; Barry 37, Smith 22).

More Sports News On Page 13

22. Your U.S. Customers
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Observer

Snooper's Love Call

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — News bulletin: The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been illegally reading and copying other people's mail for the past 23 years, according to the Canadian government.



Baker

A blizzard is ravaging the entire Moose Belt and somewhere in the vast territory south of the Yukon and west of the Athabasca a beautiful soprano named Rose Marie has been lost for days. At Mountie headquarters in Jagged Knife, the door is flung open. Out of the teeth of the gale steps Sgt. Nelson Eddy, singing "Shortnin' Bread."

Capt. Derek Noble reprimands him. It is not because Captain Noble despises "Shortnin' Bread," although he does, but because he is sick and tired of hearing the United States police services laugh about the Mounties always singing on the job.

"You know why everybody respects Elliott Ness?" he asks Nelson Eddy. "Because when Ness goes after Frank Nitti he doesn't stand around on mountaintops yodeling 'Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny.' Now knock it off, Eddy, or I'm putting you on the letter-steaming detail."

Sullenly, Eddy sheds his red jacket and begins reading the private mail of a suspicious grizzly bear the government has had under surveillance ever since the bear ordered a full set of bar bells and a correspondence course in weight lifting from York, Pa. It is dreary work. The bear's mail order has apparently gotten his name on every evangelist's mailing list in the southwest, and Nelson Eddy spends an hour studying requests for the bear to improve his lot in the next life by mailing $10 by return post.

Finally, he can take it no more. "How is the search for Rose Marie coming?" he asks the captain.

"Every letter being posted south of the Yukon and west of the Athabasca is being opened as fast as it hits the post office. Sooner or later she'll have to find a mail box. When she does we'll know where to write her."

Nelson is not cheered. In that blizzard, he protests, even the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will have a hard time finding a letter from Rose Marie. To raise his spirits, a chorus of corporals begins to sing, "The Mounties always get not only their man, but also his mail, and the same goes for women."

"Here, here!" shouts Captain Noble. "None of that singing. If the CIA has us wired they'll start calling us sissies."

Nelson Eddy doesn't care what American policemen think. He is sick of the United States cultural domination of Canada. If FBI agents sat down on a boulder and sang a little Victor Herbert now and then, he believes, it wouldn't be so easy for long-haired kids to make monkeys of them. He plunges into the blizzard to find Rose Maris the old way.

And so, two days later we find Nelson Eddy in deepest caribou country singing "The Mail Opener's Love Call" to a breathtaking horizon. And, lo, from a distant peak come the answering notes. The voices move closer until, hours later, Nelson senses that Rose Marie is in a pine forest just over the horizon. He rushes to her and finds himself embracing a grizzly bear with the most astonishing biceps north of Winnipeg.

They wrestle furiously, and Nelson is about to be curled like a pretzel, which would make him the laughing stock of every police department in the United States. With his last ounce of air, Nelson bursts into "Shortnin' Bread." Before the bear can recover, Nelson has the cuffs on him.

"I'm taking you in on suspicion of un-ursine activities," Nelson says, after reading the bear his rights. The bear doesn't care. At least he will have a chance to look at his mail.

"You haven't seen a woman named Rose Marie around here?" asks Nelson.

"You're looking at her," says the bear.

Nelson sings, "Rose Marie, I Love You."

"Why didn't you sing that before I went ahead with my sex-change operation?" asks the bear.

"You shouldn't have done it," says Nelson.

"I couldn't resist yielding to the cultural domination of the United States," says the former Rose Marie. "It seemed such an American thing to do."

"I know," Nelson sighs. "Like reading other people's mail."

"Afterwards," says the bear, "I felt the need to compensate by doing something completely Canadian."

"So you underwent species-change surgery and became a bear."

The bear sang a few notes and waited to be kissed. "Knowing you love me makes everything all right," said the bear.

"Are you kidding?" said Nelson, breaking the bear's heart. In its rage it tore off the cuffs, and curled Nelson into an admirable facsimile of a pretzel. Captain Noble suppressed the news. He couldn't stand the thought of cops all over the United States laughing at the Mounties for having a Royal Canadian Mounted Pretzel on the payroll.

U.S. Envoys to FAO

ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland arrived today for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's biennial conference of member governments.

'Gift From Allah' Makes Her a Household Name

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP).—Midnight, under a starry desert sky. At the poolside nightclub of a hotel in the shadow of the great pyramid of Cheops, 200 diners have finished their meal and are waiting for the entertainment.

There is no bigger star in Egyptian show business than Nagwa Fuad, queen of the belly dance, the most sophisticated in the Arab world outside prewar Beirut.

Barefoot, her auburn hair flying, the slit in her green and gold skirt revealing her powerful legs, she bounds and whirls around the floor. Her hips gyrate in the familiar belly dance movement but the steps and rhythms are far removed from those of the rolypoly dancers of Arabian Nights caricature. Nagwa Fuad has modernized and westernized the belly dance, evolving a personal style that her detractors scorn but tourists and nightclubbers seem to love.

She is the featured dancer in the nightclub at the Cairo Sheraton, the most expensive in town, playground for high rollers from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

According to Rashad Mourad, the hotel's public relations director, "She has made an evolution in dancing and we try to put her in an atmosphere that is respectable. It's not just shaking her belly for the drunks or the ones who want to pick up women. In fact, we don't like the title belly dancer. We use the title oriental dancer. Belly dancer is for cheap dives," of which Cairo has plenty, all featuring dancers who aspire to Nagwa Fuad's position of prominence.

Of course there are snipers, those who say she is past her prime, who say she holds her post at the Sheraton because she married the hotel's general manager. There are those who say she was just another mediocre dancer until a lover with influence made her a star, those who remember her when she was a walleyed secretary to the suspected king of Cairo's pornographic film makers.

But Miss Fuad has no time for all that —she's too busy dancing, choreographing her act, and now making movies. Her latest, "A Thousand And One Kisses," is playing in downtown Cairo.



WP.

Nagwa Fuad at work in Cairo.

"As a dancer you have to retire at a certain age," she said. "I have put European influences in my dances. They're very different from the traditional ones, and I want to preserve them on film for people in the future to see."

Partly because of her work and partly because of the work of Mahmoud Reda, choreographer of the state-sponsored folklore dancing troupe at Cairo's Balloon Theater, Egyptian dancing has changed more in two decades than in centuries. It horrifies the purists, but Reda says it's only good show business.

"The minute you take a dance out of the village and put it on the stage, it begins to change," Reda said. "If you want the real thing you have to go back 50 years. In the village, the traditional dance was monotonous and repetitive. But it's different, on the stage. The audience pays for tickets and you can't just repeat the same movements over and over."

Belly dancing in nightclubs is still not considered a respectable profession in Egypt's class-conscious society. A young woman like Farida Fahmy, featured dancer of Reda's troupe, would never work the clubs because she is the daughter of a university professor. "I have had many offers and the money is much better, but I cannot do it," she said.

Nor would she sit on Henry Kissinger's lap, as Nagwa Fuad is said to have done.

But Miss Fuad has gone beyond the innuendo that follows young women trying to succeed in the entertainment business. She has made it, she's a star, a household name. There are Egyptian men who would not permit their wives to visit her apartment, but it's now all right to be seen talking to her at a cocktail party.

She says that she is "not very rich," and has occupied the same Cairo apartment for 17 years, but she lives like a queen by Egyptian standards.

It has been a long road for Miss Fuad, who says she is 36. She was born in Egypt but her mother was a Palestinian, and she lived in Palestine before the creation of Israel. She says that her family came to Egypt as refugees in 1948 and she can remember the poverty-stricken life of a refugee camp near the Suez Canal.

For her, dancing was a natural way up. "There are two kinds of dancers," she said. "There are the ones who are born to it and the ones who learn it through practice. I'm the first kind, born to dance. It's a rare thing, a gift from Allah."

And dance she does, two shows a night at the Sheraton, on the movie set in the daytime, at special shows and command performances. In between she does her choreography, works on her costumes and chooses her music. That must make her one of the hardest workers in Egypt, where the workday of the literate classes is about five hours, but she says it's no hardship.

"I love my work, you know? Any day I don't dance is a day I am sick. I am a professional," she said.

U.S. Women in Science Stalled at Level of 1920s

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In an age of science, when technology is king, the percentage of women on university science faculties is declining.

The percentage of scientific doctoral degrees awarded to women is essentially the same as it was in the 1920s. Only 1.6 per cent of Nobel Prizes given in science between 1901 and 1976 were awarded to women, and only 1.5 per cent of the members elected to the National Academy of Sciences between those years were women.

The statistics indicate that opportunities for women in science are not growing. A four-day conference on the participation of women in scientific research was held here to study the causes and make preliminary recommendations to promote increased opportunities for women in education, industry and research.

The conference was held as part of a study for the National Science Foundation by the Office of Opportunities of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The preliminary recommendations were made public at a news conference at which Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., announced that he would introduce legislation to implement them.

The legislative package, which will be introduced in January, on the first day that Congress meets after a recess, would establish a research, development and demonstration program to encourage the participation of women in science. It would require federal agencies involved in research and development to establish the advancement of women in science as a priority.

The package would also establish employment goals for women in science for both federal and private sectors and would set up a reporting system to follow their progress.

In his announcement, the senator said that "the virtual exclusion of women from careers in science and engineering is contrary to our national commitment to equal employment opportunity and weakens our nation's scientific research effort."

Sixty women from 27 to 47 years old who received doctoral degrees in the past six years participated in the panels and lectures at the conference. They spent hours in workshops to draw up preliminary findings and recommendations.

"I've never seen any group work so hard," said Janet Welsh Brown, program head of the Office of Opportunities. "We tried to give them a night off, and they wouldn't take it."

The conference itself and a survey of 60 men and the 60 women who took part in it produced information on a broad range of subjects, from secondary-school education to the public image of scientists.

The women's recommendations included increased female enrollment in shop and mechanics courses at the secondary-school level to encourage familiarity with tools essential to many areas of scientific research. They stressed a need for university science departments to increase communication with government and industry—important potential employers of their graduates.

They cited a need for female role models and for a media campaign that would reverse the popular misconception that a scientist is a white male. They also asked that restrictions on age and number of years since graduation be lifted from eligibility requirements for fellowships. The restrictions limit many women who wish to return to research after childbearing.

These recommendations will be added to a final list of what will be presented to the National Science Foundation early next year. According to Dr. Brown, the study will concentrate on three areas: program initiatives, policy recommendations and subjects to be researched further.

PEOPLE: Nonappearance of the G Can't Prevent Irish Part

The town notables were telephoned in New Ross, County Wexford, on Saturday and told that Lillian Carter, the 79-year-old mother of the U.S. President, "plans to pay a visit to the ancestral home of the late John F. Kennedy and will drop in for high tea."

"The town just flipped with excitement," as Rosaleen Devlin put it. The local chamber of commerce was summoned, the local brass band began practice, the police held a security briefing. A committee was formed to make a presentation—a handmade Irish cardigan. The manager of the Five Counties Hotel set up the dining room for the party.

But Miss Lillian never showed. "As far as we know—and we do know—Mrs. Carter is watching television in her Foxrock house," said Dublin Castle, headquarters of Ireland's police security. It became clear that New Ross had been bad; that the telephone announcement had been a hoax.

The hotel manager turned the disappointment into a party. "Come in, lads," he announced, "there's plenty of eating and drinking for everyone."

"Sure, we would have loved to welcome the old lady," said farmer Tim Murphy. "But we've had a heck of a hooley anyway. Cheers and God bless you, Mrs. Carter, wherever you are."

* * *

The man who won 8.313 million francs ($1.7 million) in the French state Loto competition failed to turn up yesterday to collect his check at the little bar in Meyzieux, a suburb of Lyons, where the ticket had been bought. The bar was crowded when the Loto director arrived to pay the unidentified winner more than three times the previous biggest payoff in Loto.

Then the winner's wife telephoned: "My husband won't come. There are too many people. He's afraid. We'll come to Paris to collect the check when the fuss has died down a bit."

Speaking on the telephone to journalists, she said that she and her 58-year-old shopkeeper husband plan to retire and move to the Riviera.

* * *

A British trio called Rags, singing "Can't Hide My Love," and a Japanese sextet named The Twist were jointly awarded the $5,000 grand prix in the eighth World Popular Song Festival Sunday. The British song entry was composed by Richard Gillinson and David Hayes; the Japanese song, "A Ballad for You," was composed by Masanori Sera.

* * *

The British ambassador to Saudi Arabia said he was twice bitten in bed by a mouse. So, naturally, he wrote a letter to the Times of London:

"Driven to desperation by the frugal diet available in the kitchens of a modern, purposive, central policy review, staff-inspected embassy, the mice here are becoming anthropophagous," wrote Ambassador John Wilton.

There was not much sy at the Foreign Office, a spokesman said, "There is lowance for mousetrap ch

* * *

Dr. Golo Mann, one c Germany's most promine torians and writers in years, Saturday was awar 20,000-mark ($8,850) Schil morial Prize of the s Baden-Wuertemberg.

The 68-year-old winner of the late German Thomas Mann, is best kn his book "German Histor 19th and 20th Century," p in 1959. Mann fled Na many in 1933 and lived i zerland, Czechoslovakia, and the United States, turned to Germany in 1950s and became a prof political sciences at S University. He resigned in 1964 for health reason

* * *

Comedian Richard Pr discharged Saturday fr Peoria, Ill., hospital to w was admitted earlier la after he complained o pains. A hospital spokesm that Pryor left for his California. Hospital offic refused to comment on th of the illness that requir pitalization for the 38- television and movie star grandmother, who lives i said it was a heart attac

* * *

Vernon Presley, father late rock singer, was Saturday in Santo Domi his wife, Davada on the of incompatibility.

The couple, who mar Huntsville, Ala., in 1960, a formal separation in Se 1974.

* * *

"I guess that is Mickey McKay said birth of her third child children were born on She and her husband had to postpone a double birthday party first-born, Tucker, 4, and ter, Sooner, 2, when Mic was taken to a hospital where a second son, Cou born. "None of them ned," Mrs. McKay certainly not all on date."

* * *

At Inverness, Scotland tantine Niarchos, the 15 son of Greek shipowner Niarchos, has been n one of six pupils expel nearby Gordonstoun Sch children of Queen Eli Princes Andrew and E attend the private schoo

Police confirmed that master John Kempe ha them in to investigate drug offenses. He said and some boys have be to leave after a small of cannabis was found princes were not involv chairman of the school of governors, Lord Lev that Constantine Niarc one of the pupils conce the incident.

—SAMUEL JU

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